The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2595. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate in the House of Representatives.

Ineffectual Effort of Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, to Organize.

ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT A BALLOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

The interesting affair, yesterday, between Messrs. Haskin and Clark, had the effect of drawing immense crowds of both sexes to the Capitol to-day, anxious to see the "fun," as the proceedings of the American Congress are now styled. Many Senators crowded the lobby, expecting something to turn up. The proceedings, however, were more orderly than usual, though there were several efforts at merry-making. Mr. Stevens burlesqued the habit of members rising to personal explanations, by sending a newspaper to the Clerk's table, with a request to have it read. The Clerk expressed his inability to comply, as the paper was all "Dutch to him." Uproarous laughter followed, in which the floor and galleries participated; but immediately afterwards Messrs. Barksdale and Conklin rose to a personal explanation, and pronounced the statement in the New-York *Express*, that they had exchanged cards, wholly unfounded. They had had no communication, written or otherwise. Mr. Leake, of Virginia, in alluding to the member from Pennsylvania, called him Mr. Beau Hickman—the name of a well-known loafer about Washington; but he soon apologized and expressed his regret at having tried to say something funny. Another effort was made to secure the plurality rule. It resulted in satisfying all parties that there is no hope for an organization by that means—at least for a long time to come—and the House adjourned over till Monday.

Secretary Cobb and Attorney-General Black held a long consultation, to-day, with the Secretary of State, touching the financial embarrassments of certain diplomatic agents abroad.

Profound sympathy is expressed here, by all classes, for the sufferers by the Lawrence calamity.

A German mechanic, named Andrew Schilling, was detected, last evening, in stealing copper from the Navy-yard, and admitted that he had stolen large quantities. He gave bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

Upon the vote in the Senate rejecting the nomination of F. J. Grund as Consul to Havre, the Ayes and Noes were taken—a circumstance that precludes the idea of any reconsideration.

Major E. D. Keyes, of the First Artillery, has been appointed Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. First Lieut. Henry B. Kelly is assigned to duty at the Benicia barracks, California. Assistant-Surgeon Calvin G. Hollenbush is ordered to Fort Yuma to relieve Assistant-Surgeon James C. Herndon, who proceeds to Fort Mohave, to relieve Assistant-Surgeon Milham, who in turn is to relieve Assistant-Surgeon Peter Ten Broeck at Fort Tejon. Assistant-Surgeon Ten Broeck is ordered to report at Washington to the Surgeon-General. Capt. Buford is ordered to proceed to Puget Sound with recruits for the Fourth and Ninth Infantry, stationed at Fort Steilacoom and San Juan Island. Lieut. Reno, of the First Dragoons, is to command the detachments of recruits *en route* to Fort Walla-Walla. Lieut. Mallory, of the Fourth Infantry, conducts the recruits to Fort Yamhill and Haskins. Capt. Buford, of the Second Dragoons, takes charge of seventy-five recruits belonging to the Ninth Infantry, reporting to the Commander of the Regiment at Fort Walla-Walla. Major Thos. J. Leslie, Paymaster, will proceed to Fort Frankfort Arsenal, Fort Independence, Fort Hamilton and Watertown Arsenal, and pay troops at those posts. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

The Virginia Legislature have appointed a Joint Committee to receive Mr. Memminger, the Commissioner from South Carolina, who is expected to arrive here on Thursday evening next.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 8th inst., says that Assistant-Postmaster King has written a letter to the Postmaster of New-Orleans, instructing him, as the distance from New-Orleans to San Francisco overland, *viâ* San Antonia, is less than 3,000 miles, to charge only single postage, three cents, on letters by that route.

The receipts into the Treasury for the last week for Customs and Treasury Notes, are about two millions, which, added to the amount on hand in the previous week, makes upwards of six and a half millions subject to draft.

Reliable letters from Sonora say that Capt. Porter's mission there is a failure, he having been overreached by Gov. Pesquiera and his Secretary of State, and that nothing better could be expected until our Government shall enforce reparation for the outrages committed on Capt. Ewell.

Influential Mexicans were so anxious to learn the views of President Buchanan, with regard to the establishment of military posts in Chihuahua, that they made arrangements to express his Message from El Paso to Chihuahua City in thirty-six hours. The leading Mexicans are secretly in favor of such occupation.

The people of Arizona, at the latest accounts, were discussing the question of a Provisional Government, or distinct organization from New-Mexico, in case Congress fails to establish a Territorial Government for Arizona.

The reports of the mining companies for the last month show an increased yield of silver.

Congress will be presented with evidence that Arizona now contains a population of ten thousand.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan 13.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said there were two propositions in the resolution of Mr. Clark, of Missouri. The first was that the doctrines of Helper's book are insurrectionary and hostile to the peace of the country; and was not this true to the very letter? He asked the question. The next was that no member of this House who indorsed and recommended the doctrines and sentiments therein affirmed is fit to be Speaker of this House. Was not this also true? He wanted an answer.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wished only to say to the gentlemen of the House and the country, that when the gentleman denounces that book without limitation, as an incendiary production, he denounces the last will and testament of Washington, a copy of which is contained in that book. The resolution denounces the declaration of the Convention of Virginia, of '74, instructing the Congress at Philadelphia in that year. The resolution denounces all the truthful words of that distinguished Governor of Virginia, McDowell, namely: "You make the yoke of your slave to labor like an ox. You may compel him to live to work and work to live, and yet the idea that he was created free will abide with him, because he has the right to the hope of immortality." The resolution denounces the living sentiment of Jefferson, copied from his notes on Virginia, namely: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and has no attribute to take sides against the slaves for their rights and liberty." The gentleman from Virginia should also remember that the denunciation in the resolution is a denunciation of the words of the Continental Congress, when about entering upon the seven years' war, wherein it was said in the articles of association by the members thereof, that they "held every man or community of men as enemies of American liberty who were not opposed to the traffic in slaves." The resolution also denounces that part of the Declaration of Independence which holds those truths as self-evident that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, etc., and that when any form of government becomes destructive of any of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it. The word "abolish" is embodied in this memorable declaration for which your (to Mr. Smith) and my father fought through the storm and darkness of a seven years' war.

Mr. Smith replied, he hoped that the House understood that the member from Ohio indorses the Helper book.

Mr. Bingham—I ask the gentleman whether he repudiates those sentiments?

Mr. Smith—That is not the question.

Mr. Bingham—It is not, eh?

Mr. Smith—I wish the House and the country to understand that he indorses the Helper book. For this he deserves the detestation and scorn of every man who forms part of the American Union. [Applause.] The gentleman refers to the sentiments of distinguished revolutionary men. Many of them I do endorse; others are false in philanthropy and false in fact; but when I make a bargain, I stand by it. The gentleman, however, makes a bargain, and then spurns it. If Mr. Jefferson entertained certain notions on Slavery, what had that to do with the Federal Constitution? Did not the Convention which framed the Constitution adjust that question? Is not this the fact?

Mr. Bingham—It did no such thing. They expunged the word "Slavery" from the document.

Mr. Smith responded, pointing to various clauses in the Constitution to show Slavery compromises therein. Why does not the member from Ohio respond?

Mr. Bingham—I want the gentleman to know I am not his slave.

Mr. Smith—No, if you were you would do better than you do now; you would get what you need. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bingham—Will you let me answer in my own manner, or will you direct me what to say?

Mr. Smith—I will direct you to take your seat.

Mr. Bingham—I regret that the gentleman is so ill mannered.

Mr. McKnight, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) asked the gentleman how he was to know the doctrines of the Helper book. He had never read it. He had seen it only in the hands of gentlemen on the Democratic side, and with none of the contents was he familiar, except from extracts that had been read. Did the gentleman from Virginia expect him, or members with whom he acted, to stultify themselves by disavowing a book of which they knew nothing? There might be things in the book he utterly condemned. He repeated he never read the book, and there was no power that would compel him to read it. He might, however, do so ten years from this time, to see what caused the present tempest in a tea-pot.

Mr. Smith—It is the duty of the gentleman to enlighten himself.

Mr. McKnight—If I thought it pertinent to legislation I would read it, but as I don't think it is, I'll not do so.

Mr. Smith thought differently. He then concluded his remarks in support of the resolution of Mr. Clark, of Missouri.

Messrs. Davidson and Taylor, of Louisiana, (Dems.,) and Mr. Bouligny, (Am.,) of the same State, severally explained why they voted for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rose, apparently serious, to what he said was a personal matter. It was well known he now departed from his usual course to correct newspaper statements. He had voted for Mr. Gilmer. This might require some explanation from him. He sent up a newspaper to have an extract read. The Clerk took it in hand for that purpose, but as soon as he glanced his eye on it, put it down. It turned out to be a German newspaper.

Mr. Stevens retired, amid hearty laughter, to a distant part of the Hall.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) called attention to the telegraphic dispatch from Washington, in which it was said he had passed a note to Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi. All he desired to say was that the statement was distinctly without foundation. He never had the pleasure of holding correspondence of any kind with the gentleman.

Mr. Barksdale corroborated this statement, and said there was not the slightest foundation for that dispatch.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he had been the second of Mr. Conkling in passing over to Mr. Barksdale a bit of court-plaster in an envelope. This was all that passed between them, and gave rise no doubt, to the report referred to. [Laughter.]

Mr. Underwood, of Georgia, (Dem.,) explained the reasons why he had voted for Mr. Maynard. He with four others had voted for him, and thus made an honest effort to organize the House.

Mr. Hatton, of Tennessee, (American,) proceeded to show that the Democrats and Southern Oppositionists united could not have elected a Speaker against Mr. Sherman. There was a way by which the latter could be defeated, and that was for both to unite on Mr. Gilmer, who could secure the support of other gentlemen.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, (Am.,) made an explanation as to the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature in regard to the Speakership. Some Democrats of that body hated him, and he loathed and despised them. He would not be governed by their requests. He said, as a modest man, all parties in his district have tenfold more respect for his judgment as to doing what is right than for the gentleman who offered these resolutions.

Mr. Hatton resumed, noticing some of the difficulties in the way of Southern Democrats giving their support to Mr. Gilmer. In reviewing the action of the Democratic Caucus, he said no indication was there given of a disposition to vote with the Americans for Speaker. On the contrary, they would not unite on the American nominee for fear of the utter disruption of their party at home.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, (Dem.,) remarked that the Caucus adjourned without any action.

Other explanations were made.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said in that Caucus his object was to pave the way for an organization, that the Americans might select a nominee from among the Democrats.

Mr. Hatton said the American Party was rudely vilified by the party Press of Washington. It was national, and for the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

During the proceedings, Mr. Barksdale inquired why Mr. Hatton did not join the Democratic Party and resist the aggressions of the Republicans, and cease his guerilla warfare on Democrats.

Mr. Hatton replied that during his canvass he did not meet a man who took higher ground than he did, and added, if one such could be found in his travels, he would give him an open track.

Mr. Barksdale inquired whether Mr. Hatton had yet voted for the Democratic nominee for Speaker—or for any one save a member of the American Party.

Mr. Hatton replied there was never a time when his vote would have elected a Democrat. But there was a time when the votes of the Democrats, claiming *par excellence* to be the defenders of the rights of the South, could have triumphed over Mr. Sherman, and elected Mr. Gilmer, a Southern man.

Mr. Barksdale—A Southern man, acceptable to a portion of the Black Republicans.

Mr. Hatton repeated that they could have elected a Southern man, and concluded his speech.

Mr. Barksdale remarked he would never vote for Mr. Gilmer.

Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, (Rep.)—Mr. Clerk, I desire to say a word on the organization of the House, and on that alone; but I must be permitted to say that I am among the number of those who believe that all discussion aside from the main question is against the spirit and meaning of parliamentary law, as it certainly is of no practical utility. There is no motion before the House on which a vote in reference to the great matters involved in the debates can be taken. Besides, it must strike the common sense of every man in the country that the idea of two or three hundred members assembling here, and rushing at once into the discussion of all things on the earth and under the earth, of things visible and of things invisible, of things true and things false, without a head to the body, without the members being sworn, and without one step at least towards an organization,—it must strike them, I say, as a most extraordinary and extravagant course of procedure. How, then, can this House be organized? There are four distinct parties in it, and I say for them all that we have no right to blame one another here for our votes. Our constituents may do so, but we have no right to say to a gentleman of the South American Party, "You shall vote so," or to the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, "You must vote so." We have all a right to vote as we have a mind to, without being called to account upon this floor, and I don't know as our party is any more to blame than another.

Each is tenacious of its own side. Great efforts have been made in this House, and great efforts have been made in caucusses out of it, to create a majority. This is all laudable and proper, but it has all failed. It must appear to all that no such result can be produced. I have been sitting here, Sir, from five to six weeks, and a more wearisome and profitless time I never remember to have passed. [Laughter.] In that time much has been said, and some things well said, but it is all to no purpose. We can accomplish nothing. We have been sowing to the wind, and we came here reaping to the whirlwind. Now, Sir, the country, our country, thank heaven, Sir, our common country, demands that we organize and proceed to the business for which we were sent here. No candidate, gentlemen, can get a majority. I think that is clear and emphatic. We are bound then, I insist having made every effort to elect by a majority, to adopt the plurality rule, and that party who will not join in that rule, or objects to the resolution for such a rule, are responsible in my judgment to the country, and should be, for not organizing the House. It has been said by some gentlemen on the other side of the House, and I remember very distinctly and particularly that the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Miles,) for whom I have great respect, said that the plurality rule was unconstitutional. What a wonderful thing that Constitution is! The argument is that this—that everything we don't like—is against the Constitution forever. [Laughter.] Let us look at this point a little while. The language of the Constitution on this subject is embraced in a very few words. The House of Representatives choose their Speaker and other officers. This is all the provision. How they shall choose them is left to their judgment. You may vote by ballot or *viva voce*; and so you may establish, as it appears to me, the plurality rule. But the gentleman I referred to thought the words, "The House of Representatives," implied a majority; but don't it imply a great deal more in the connection there used? Don't it imply not only the majority, but the entire House—every member. And if so it covers too much ground for the argument of the gentleman. But, Sir, this question should receive a settled construction, and not forever remain as a vexed and disputed point. Two cases are before us in the way of precedents, one on each side of the great political parties, and they should be regarded as settling the matter. I refer to the elevation of Mr. Cobb as Speaker, by the party on the other side of the House, by the plurality rule, and the election of Mr. Banks by the opposition side, who was also elected by the same rule. Those gentlemen acted throughout their respective terms, and there has been no pretence at all that their acts were unwarranted, or unlawful. The country has recognized them, and this should, I think, settle the whole matter and put it forever at rest. There are cumulative and accumulating reasons for this. There is a public necessity that such a course should be taken, and it was never more fully exemplified than by the situation in which we are now placed. I ask, therefore, all sides of the House if that is not the rule to be adopted. I don't ask the House to vote for it, but I do ask all the gentlemen to let the plurality rule be put. Surely we have tested the gentlemen as to our power of election by a majority. Let us therefore apply the plurality rule. Then some one will be chosen, who I know not; but there will be an election. Some one will be Speaker, and let it come as it may, the world will not come to an end. The waters of the Potomac will continue to flow on. I do not believe the election of a Speaker is of half as much consequence as the keeping of the country in perpetual turmoil. Now, Sir, I beg to offer—no, I now offer this resolution:

Resolved, That this House will this day vote once for Speaker, and if no candidate has a majority of votes the House will again vote, and if no election then be had no other vote shall be taken until Monday next, at which time, at 1 o'clock, a vote for Speaker shall again be taken, and the candidate having the highest number of votes shall be elected Speaker; and in case of a tie between the two highest candidates another vote shall immediately be taken on the same principle.

Messrs. Barksdale, Clark, of Missouri, Leake, and others objected.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, (Rep.,) suggested that Mr. Pennington should move the previous question.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, (Dem.,) contended that the resolution was only read for information.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) suggested that Mr. Leake could not make his point of order until Mr. Pennington yielded the floor.

Several gentlemen rapidly discussed the points of order made for and against Mr. Pennington's right to move for a vote on the resolution.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) suggested that there should be time for reflection, and moved to adjourn.

Mr. Pennington wanted to know whether he had not the right to call for the previous question on his resolution.

The Clerk replied that the point of order raised by Mr. Leake must first be settled.

Mr. Leake contended that Mr. Pennington's resolution was read only for information, and could not be acted on until three other propositions then pending were disposed of; one of these, of similar purport having been offered by Beau Hickman. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) at a subsequent period, suggested that this discussion could do no good, and said that it was evident there could be no vote on Mr. Pennington's resolution or any other, for gentlemen could raise points of order and discuss them indefinitely. Regarding the subject in this light, and having the declaration from the Democratic side that no vote shall be taken on the plurality rule, he moved to adjourn. It was no use to stay here till a later hour.

Mr. Leake said he had no personal unkindness towards Mr. Hickman, and withdrew the term "Beau" in connection with that gentleman's name. He did not mean to compare that gentleman with Beau Hickman, who is a Virginian and a Whig, while the gentleman is a Pennsylvanian and a Democrat.

There was much confusion during the discussion incidental to points of order.

Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) wanted to read a resolution, to which there could be no objection. It was that the Clerk be requested to cause the several motions now pending to be printed and distributed among the members.

No question.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE RIOT IN THE HOUSE—ITS RISE AND PROGRESS—INCIDENTS—EXCUSES AND EXPLANATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860.

This morning, when the roll was being called, John Sherman rose and requested the Clerk to read an extract from the speech of George S. Houston, delivered yesterday. Mr. Sherman requested to know of Mr. Houston whether certain language in that speech should be construed in a personal or merely political sense. Sherman, who is a tall, thin, brown-haired and sharp-featured man of the lymphatic-bilious temperament, spoke with great calmness and precision—refusing to say whether he approved the Helper book or not, as a whole, but offering that, if said book were read page by page, he would then state his position and convictions with regard to every paragraph. This certainly opens up an agreeable prospect for us in this gallery, and it must also be a refreshing rainbow of promise to the mail contractors and others who are waiting for their money until the House organizes! Let it be added in justice, however, to Mr. Sherman, that he has the most admirable temper—or, perhaps, control of temper would come nearer the mark. His sharp, bilious face, and deep-set, subtle gray eyes give indications that there must be both physical and nervous irritability at work within; but the lymph in his veins is like cold water poured on every fire, and though the embers of natural wrath may be smouldering within, there are no combustible red globules in his blood to furnish aliment for any external flame. Correct, courageous, impassive and imperturbable—always courteous, always dignified, and laborious to a miracle—John Sherman has stood the furnace-test of this ordeal in a manner to win personal admiration from all who have witnessed the weary and harassing struggle. He has individually the respect of every fair man who has watched his course, and it is only to be regretted that the party necessity he is under, for courting the Anti-Slavery and Abolition sentiment on his own side, should have thus kept him gagged and dumb under all the provocations heaped upon him, to spring up and shake off the treasonable imputations which his alleged indorsement of Helper must be conceded to entail.

Sherman's speech and Houston's reply brought the inevitable Clark, of Missouri, to his feet, again insisting that his resolution against any indorser of Helper's book should be considered. Hereupon J. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore, who had the floor yesterday, after my letter closed, again rose and demanded that the compromise resolution, discussed in the Conference Committee of last Sunday, should be brought up and discussed. This caucus-resolution, you will remember, was an improvement on Missouri Clark's, by the insertion of the word, "any one who *knowingly* indorsed." Mr. Harris, elected with Winter Davis on the Plug-Ugly Baltimore ticket, is exactly the same type of man as Campbell, of Pennsylvania, described yesterday, but not quite so large. He has the same quantity and quality of crispy, hempen-colored hair; sharp, prominent and rather florid features; fiery little blue eyes, set under white eyebrows; a sharp nose, irrepressibly protruding beyond the line of his forehead; lips full of muscle and vitality, and no more hair on his face than on the cheeks of a marble naiad. He is certainly one of the best and readiest debaters on the floor, gifted with that ready instinct for political mischief which tears off again the cicatrice from all healing political wounds. As might be expected from the constituency which he represents, he is zealous in throwing firebrands into the Democratic camp; and, on the whole, if not squarely anxious for the election of Sherman, he certainly would appear serenely resigned to such a consummation, if brought about by any agencies not involving himself in direct responsibility.

John A. Gilmer, the South American candidate, then took the floor to explain in public the part which he had taken in the Conference caucus; and this again brought up Warren Winslow, who had been one of the Democratic delegates to the deliberations of that little secret body. The first point was to find out how the proceedings of the caucus had become divulged; and it was suggested that the wonderful, original "black cat" of the Senate Chamber last year, may have been mousing around in pursuit of political mice. To this many of the knowing ones only replied by a significant "Pshaw! shaw!" and it seems confessed—yea, and pretty widely understood—that the cat in question had red, and not black, whiskers. Mr. Winslow has certainly a good deal in him, concealed under a rather common-place appearance; but he improves steadily as we know him better, and must be recognized as one of the ripest party officers on the floor. Highly educated and accomplished—a linguist versed in many European languages—Mr. Winslow has studied the theory of statesmanship faithfully, and there are few questions of organization or political conduct which can arise towards the solution of which he cannot furnish an apposite quotation or precedent from the pages of Edmund Burke or the speeches of Chatham.

The fun of last evening and this morning has been a beautiful little mutual-admiration arrangement, got up between two of the Anti Lecompton recusants. They have complimented each other, and waved their hands with the most statesmanlike flourishes, to the intense delight and amusement of all—not so unfortunate as to be sincerely interested in their welfare. This is a painful subject, however, and writing about it would be not unlike tramping with the right heel on a corn which a man had to tote around with him on his own left toe. The punishment for the offence would only give pangs to the punisher.

This little interlude over, Gov. McRae, of Mississippi, next took the floor, as one of the participants in the caucus; and on behalf of the Democratic side of the House, he took Missouri Clark to task for having introduced his sweeping resolution without consulting his Democratic associates. It now appears that the amended resolution finally agreed upon in the conference caucus, ran to the effect that "any one who *now* does not repudiate," and so forth, "is not fit to be Speaker." This would certainly appear a fair and satisfactory proposition; but suddenly, while your correspondent was peacefully writing as above, a scene of sudden and indescribable confusion broke out: John B. Haskin rising and interrupting Gov. McRae for a personal explanation with Horace F. Clark, in reference to some proceedings of the caucus. Thomas J. Barr moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms take Mr. Haskin into custody—this latter named gentleman persisting in talking after the Clerk had ordered him to take his seat. Harris, of Baltimore, thereupon, with great presence of mind, revived his dormant right to the floor, claiming that he had only waived it for the personal explanations of the caucus members, and that he now demanded it of the Clerk. Meantime the hubbub swelled and rose, all the members on both sides rushing together, all talking in their loudest and most passionate tones—all gesticulating fiercely and furiously, while the thousands in the galleries, apparently with more sense of propriety than the members, loudly and longly hissed at this disheartening exhibition of representative weakness and passion. Keitt, of South Carolina, called out in a shrill, clarion voice that personal quarrels should be settled outside of the House. W. Porcher Miles of the same State, quivering with excitement—and shame, let us believe, for this deplorable scene—also urged and begged that the disputants would withdraw and settle their private grievances in a way not to bring disgrace upon the country.

Presently, amidst the surging legislative billows, an immense silver mace, capped with the eagle of the Union, forced its way into the heart of the crowd; and its bearer—partly by entreaty, partly by pushing—induced the furious partisans on either side to sit down. All honor to Harris, of Baltimore, for the part he has taken in quieting this disgraceful and outrageous scene! His speech, now in progress, is a steady attempt to allay and ignore irritation, and lead the mind of the House into some new channel. But every moment, the curbed floods of passion break out into renewed demonstrations, and a dozen members, with flaming eyes, leap to their feet in all parts of the room together—the Clerk vainly pounding his desk with the mallet, and the old conservative men on both sides raising their lifted hands and eyes, in deprecation of the outrages in progress.

Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, leaped up to denounce, it is supposed, a gesture made by John B. Haskin, in which, after telling H. F. Clark that some question which Clark addressed to him was "impertinent and none of his business," Mr. Haskin put his hand toward his breast, where a derringer was said to be concealed, and which soon after fell to the floor. This is the rumor in the galleries, and the gesture was seen; but it may possibly have been only a patriotic touching of the heart in the oratorical manner. Meantime, Sherrard Clemens—still limping on crutches from his duel with O. Jennings Wise—is cried down by Harris, of Baltimore, who wisely foresees that such a speech could only lead to a renewal of the outrages. Mr. Harris finally yields the floor to Joshua Hill, of Georgia, previously described; and as this letter leaves, Mr. Hill is speaking on some matter or other, hardly intelligible amidst the seething conversation of the House, and again and again interrupted and utterly drowned in the resurging clamors of the various angry cliques and coteries into which the House is broken up.

Let it be said in justice to the prominent Southern men of the fighting type, that they have been most active in attempting to suppress the unseemly disturbance, or, at least, keep the passions aroused within gentlemanly limits. Such men as Roger A. Pryor, Porcher Miles, Keitt, Houston, McRae and Clemens, were the first to pay deference to the silver mace, the first to take their seats, the first to counsel moderation; and have been the most silent since the original eruption of this miniature Momotombo in the little and perturbed lake which lies below us. Joshua Hill keeps patriotically and humanely talking—no one having the least idea of what he is saying, but it being evident that if he were to sit down as matters are, "after him would be the deluge." Groups of men are everywhere scattered around, their heads close together and wagging violently, their arms working to emphasize headlong periods, and occasionally their voices breaking out into noisy exclamations.

Haskin now rises and explains that he carried a pistol for self-protection, and that its falling out of his pocket was accidental, while he was talking in an excited way, under the irritation of an insult from Horace F. Clark. This brings Clark to his feet, who makes a full apology, and withdraws his offensive language—to wit, that something which Haskin asked him, was none of his (Haskin's) business. Clark frankly admits that the whole scene arose through this, and makes a full and penitential recantation of what were only "thoughtless words." Haskin concludes with a motion that, after the House has organized, all the members shall pledge their honors to appear in the hall unarmed. Some one suggests, "Why not adopt it now? It is now two two minutes to 3, and the mail closes. NOBODY.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

More Railroads in New-York and Brooklyn.

A Division of the Sixth Judicial District.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13.

The bill to amend the section of the act for the incorporation of companies to navigate the lakes and rivers so as to make it apply to the waters of Long Island Sound, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Fiero introduced a bill exempting firemen from taxation to the amount of five hundred dollars.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill repealing the act appointing Commissioners of Record in New-York.

Mr. Connolly introduced a bill exempting the New-York Academy of Music building from all taxation for the next seven years.

The bill for the repeal of the State Tax Equalization law was reported for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Hammond introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad in Seventh-avenue and other streets of New-York.

Mr. McLeod Murphy introduced a bill legalizing the resolution of the New-York Common Council, providing for the extension of the pier on the south side of Pier No. 1, North River.

Adjourned to Monday at 7 P. M.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cooper—To provide for the election of Inspectors and Canvassers in New-York; to terminate the term of office of the present officers on the 1st of September, and provide for the election of new ones by the Board of Supervisors.

By Mr. Fish, to incorporate the New-York Bay Steamboat Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

By Mr. Fisher, to extend St. Felix-street, Brooklyn.

To authorize the purchase of certain lands for the Sing Sing Prison.

By Mr. Milliken, to incorporate the Minstrel Fund Association, and for the aid of members of the theatrical profession.

By Mr. Tucker—To divide the Sixth Judicial District, making the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards the Sixth District, and the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards the Eighth District.

By Mr. Van Horne—To authorize the laying of a double Railroad track in Brooklyn, Kings County, and Newtown.

Notice was given of a bill for the payment of the interest on Canal drafts.

The House adjourned over till Monday at 7 P. M.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

THE BROADWAY PARALLEL RAILROAD.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hammond, of Steuben, to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh-avenue and other streets in New-York, gives the charter to Robert Barkley, Wm. M. Pullis, Henry B. Hewett, George C. Peters, and their successors and assigns. A double or single track is authorized through the following streets: Commencing at southern extremity of Central Park, thence southerly with double track to Greenwich-avenue, with single or double track through Hammond, Fourth, Amity, Laurens and Canal streets; thence across Canal and through West Broadway, College-place, Vesey-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, State-street, to South Ferry; thence along same track to State-street, up Whitehall-street, and Broadway to Beaver-street, through Beaver and William to Fulton-street, to connect with another portion of the road authorized to be constructed; which said portion shall commence where the track now laid down in West Broadway crosses Reade-street, thence with single or double track through Reade-street, Centre-street, City Hall-square, Nassau-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street, South-street, Fulton-street, William-street, Ann-street, along Broadway to Barclay-street, through Barclay, Church, Canal, Mercer and Eighth streets, diagonally across Sixth-avenue to Greenwich-avenue, there connecting with the track where it crosses said avenue as above specified. The bill exempts the Company from the operations of the act of 1854, relative to the construction of railroads in cities, and of the General Railroad Incorporation act of 1850.

COMPLETION OF THE CANALS.

Mr. Prosser's bill to provide means for the completion of the canals, imposes a tax of one-half of one mill each year, in 1860 and 1861. The proceeds to be applied in amounts or proportions, to be hereafter filled in, to the following objects: To the enlargement and completion of the Erie Canal, and to furnish an additional and ample supply of water on the Rome level prior to the 1st of July next, and to maintain at all times thereafter fully seven feet of water. To the enlargement and completion of the Oswego Canal and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal; to the completion of the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, and to rebuilding the locks on the Champlain Canal. The enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, to be so far completed before the opening of next Spring, as to give a full width of 70 feet, and full depth of seven feet channel to all portions, and fully seven feet of water to be maintained during the navigable season. The said Canals, and the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals to be completed and the accounts closed by the 1st of January, 1861, when the Engineers' corps shall be reduced to three divisions, or three Resident Engineers. The bevels are to be cut out from the bottom of the locks on the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca Canals, where necessary, so as to give uniform width of 18 feet, as near as may be, on the mitre sill, and all bridges to be raised 12 feet from the surface of full water. The expense to be paid out of the proceeds of the said tax. The bill makes it an offence, punishable by not less than one year's imprisonment, and not less than $1,000 fine, to draw water from the Canals, feeders or reservoirs, during the season of navigation.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN FERRIES.

Mr. Spinola's bill in relation to these Ferries is as follows:

SECTION 1. No individual, or corporation, or company, shall charge, demand or receive a greater compensation than one cent for conveying any person across that part of the East River lying between Bridge-street and the Red Hook Point, in Brooklyn.

SEC. 2. Any officer or employe of any company or association, or any person having charge of any boat used for ferrying purposes on the East River, between the points above named, who shall charge, demand or receive any greater compensation than is specified in the first section of this act for the services therein mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Our Albany Correspondence.

PRO RATA—ANTI-RENTISM—PIER 1 NORTH RIVER—THE PETITION OF JAMES HAY—UNSAFE BUILDINGS—REPORT OF THE PORT WARDENS—THE UNION-SAVING MEETING, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860.

Petitions for the *Pro Rata* accumulate daily on the table of the Select Committee. They come from every part of the State. There are, also, numerous petitions being presented from the Anti-Renters, praying for legislative relief. The election to the Senate of Mr. Colvin, the attorney of the Anti-Renters, and of Mr. Slingerland to the Assembly, appears to have revived the old flames. I saw in the street, to-day, one of the early Anti-Renters—one who has served a term in State Prison for offences against landlords—and he seemed as resolute, and as enthusiastic in his belief that they would yet obtain all they had asked, as he was in the commencement of the controversy, twenty years ago.

Mr. Manierre gives notice of a bill to incorporate a new Medical College in New-York. So there must be yet youths seeking medical lore, notwithstanding the stampede of the Virginians.

Mr. Hammond has the start on railroads for your City. He proposes to perambulate Seventh-avenue, Church, Murray, and sundry and divers other streets and lanes and avenues, too numerous to mention.

Some years ago, the Common Council of New-York passed an ordinance directing that Battery-place be widened from Broadway to the river—the extension being about five feet on the river front to one on Broadway. The reason assigned, at the time, for this difference of width was, that one of the enterprising steamboat lords had a right from the City of the water *in front of the street*, no matter how wide the street might be. Hence the funnel shaped enlargement. To carry out this scheme, however, it became necessary to have the sanction of the Legislature, which was once obtained by Mr. Sickles, while that gentleman had a seat in the Senate. I have heard that it took a vast amount of counsel to induce the Legislature to confirm, and that Mr. Sickles received a large amount as counsel fees for his professional services. To-day Mr. J. McLeod Murphy introduced a bill to confirm and legalize a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, in relation to the extension of the pier, south side of Pier 1, North River. As the south side of Pier 1, North River, is the west front of Battery place, I judge Mr. Sickles must have dropped some stitch in the net he wove, which must be taken up and make whole by this Legislature, before the enterprising steamboat lord can realize from his expenditures.

Mr. Robertson has introduced his bill to repeal the act creating the Commissioners of Records. Is not this locking the stable door after the horse is stolen?

What is the matter with your Academy of Music that it wants legislative relief? Don't music pay? Are notes no longer current?

I don't know but I shall have to reverse my previously expressed opinion about legislative indifference to literature. The Assembly has ordered five manuals for each member, and *Webster Unabridged* for the Assembly library, while the Senate directs the purchase of five copies of the Revised Statutes. By the way, what do you suppose becomes of the Revised Statutes purchased every year? I can reckon up at least a hundred copies that have been purchased since I commenced hanging around the Legislature And now there are not a half-dozen sets in the building. Are those ponderous epitomes of the State wisdom endowed with locomotive "fixins," that they thus annually absent themselves from the library shelves?

Mr. Kelsey gives notice of a bill to provide for the more safe erection of buildings in cities. Such bills are presented at every session, but never enacted; because there are few to urge them, and they are combated by powerful interests. Perhaps, the falling of the stores in Broad-street, the crushing of the Troy dépôt, and the crumbling away of the Pemberton Mills, may teach legislators the necessity for some overruling supervision, and promote the passage of laws that will insure security in the future. If so essential a result should follow the late disasters, perhaps the dead of Broad-street and Lawrence will not have suffered for naught.

A motion made by Mr. Wiley "to refer the papers of James Hay to the Judiciary Committee," reminds me that the indefatigable gentleman who is in pursuit of the Leake estate is prosecuting his prayer for relief with his accustomed assiduity. Back six years ago, I recounted the evidences upon which he based his demand for the restoration of property which must now be worth a million of dollars. Old hands, like *Sentinel*, laughed a quiet laugh at the verdancy of my repeating a story that was old when *Sentinel* was a fresh hand at legislative correspondence. I shall not, therefore, again reproduce the outline of the phantom that Mr. Hays is pursuing. Through all these years *he* has given it his undivided attention—has been before committees, has importuned members, has produced evidences, has cherished hopes, has endured defeats, has suffered disappointments. "The papers of James Hay" have been thumbed until they are black and greasy with handling. They have been examined so much that they are tattered and torn as badly as the habiliments of the milkmaid all forlorn. Sometimes his bill has been reported favorably in one House—sometimes in the other. It has, at various sessions, passed either the Senate or the Assembly, but, like the bill to permit capitalists to lend money at less than seven per cent., it has never gone through both branches at the same session. Almost every lobbyman of the last quarter of a century has had his sympathies enlisted for the success of Mr. Hays' prayer, and they have sometimes, I think, had confidence in its merits. But now, and for the last few years, *they* have looked coldly upon the project, as a dream too bright to be realized. But Mr. Hays shares not their doubts—he never even understands how a doubt can exist, and so he comes up annually, like the pilgrims to Mecca, bringing *offerings* to "ze lobbee," and bowing before the temple of legislation, imploreth mercy. The old man's beard is silver grey, his locks are white with the frosts of many winters, but in the pursuit of this "right to his property" he has the energy of youth, the firmness of manhood, and the tenacity of old age. Will his energy, his firmness, his tenacity, ever be rewarded? Doubtful.

The Annual Report of the Board of Port Wardens was made to the Comptroller. By law they are required to return a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year. I annex the figures:

Months.	Receipts.	Expenses.
January	$2,647 56	$282 81
February	2,264 91	240 82
March	3,596 78	241 58
April	4,281 81	537 44
May	3,414 12	659 63
June	4,002 16	396 15
July	3,667 45	538 45
August	2,019 11	283 14
September	2,044 38	285 40
October	2,295 79	260 58
November	2,098 56	397 16
December	2,787 80	469 35
Total	$35,120 43	$4,592 51

This shows a net profit of $30,527 92, which is divided between nine Port Wardens, making an average salary of $3,300 per annum. Each Port Warden makes his davy, that "he has not taken or received any money or goods, or presents, directly or indirectly," etc., etc.

The Governor has not yet issued his proclamation ordering an election for member of Assembly in place of Donald D. Shaw, (deceased,) from the First District of Delaware County. He is in doubt about his right to do so, and has submitted the question to the Attorney-General.

The Select Committee of the House on the *Pro Rata* bill have held two sessions, and adjourned over to Wednesday evening. The proceedings are reported at length in one of the local papers. At the meeting yesterday, Mr. Randall and Mr. Fairchild appeared on behalf of the Central Railroad Company. To enable them to refute the propositions embodied in the petition for this law, the Committee took the recess until Wednesday. When they meet again, it is understood the inquiry will be prosecuted daily until the Committee have thoroughly investigated the subject. The ground upon which the Company relies to counteract the argument of undue discrimination is, that though the rates from Chicago to New-York are less than from Rochester or Syracuse, yet that still the rates from Rochester and Syracuse are not exorbitant nor burdensome—indeed, that they hardly remunerate the Company for the expense.

The Union-saving meeting was held, last evening, in the rotunda of the Capitol. The attendance was quite large. The speakers were Mr. H. J. Raymond and Ex-Governor Seymour. Each occupied about an hour in addressing the audience. The influences under which the meeting was held are betrayed in one of the resolves, which charges that the debt incurred in the construction of the Erie Canal was properly chargeable to the agitation of the Slavery question. When Mr. John V. L. Pruyn read this resolve, I supposed that he had inadvertently mixed up with his papers the draft of some resolve which he had made for the last Democratic State Convention at Syracuse. But, as Gov. Seymour spoke to this resolution more than to all the others, I presume there was no error—except of judgment. Certainly good taste, and a due regard for the proprietors of the call, would have dictated the omission of purely State matters, while common sense should have taught the Committee on resolutions that such intermixture could not but taint the meeting with the odor of partisanship. The proposition itself is so absurd that I wonder it was not (on that account alone) ruled out.

The Attorney-General, the Hon. Charles G. Myers, reached this city last evening. He has been detained at home for some days by indisposition. Sundry gentlemen, who have a desire to keep the State buildings in order, have been looking anxiously for his advent. LEO.

European News via Halifax.

TERMINATION OF THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY AND THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.

At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, at Halifax, on Thursday last, the shareholders disapproved of the conduct of the Board as regards the New-York Associated Press, by a decided majority, and placed new men in the management. The latter promptly ordered the immediate abrogation of the contract between the Company and Messrs. Johnson and Zabriskie, and also instructed the operators at the Halifax and all other stations to transmit all messages in the exact order of their delivery—thus reëstablishing the old and just rule upon the Nova Scotia lines, of "first come first served," with which the press and the whole public are or should be perfectly satisfied. The first steamer's report under the new arrangement came through from Halifax direct last evening, and we presume all future European news reports will come through without unnecessary delay.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The Union Meetings of the North.

LETTERS FROM EX-PRESIDENTS.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive, in a recent issue of the TIMES, an article chiding the Republican party for being behind many of their fellow-citizens of the Northern States in their public avowals of attachment for the Union, and urging them to enter the field in its behalf, and demonstrate, by a public expression, their fidelity to the Constitution and laws of the land. A number of Republican members of Congress, I also observe, have taken occasion to express that sentiment, and to repudiate, as a calumny, the charge that they are inimical to the Union.

The holding of Union meetings by the Republicans must be designed for one of two objects—or, perhaps, both. The first is, to cast off from themselves at home, the odium of a suspected loyalty to the Union, which may alienate the more conservative elements of their party and reduce it to a minority in the coming elections. Secondly, to assure the South that they disapprove certain foul and bloody transactions recently enacted upon the soil of Virginia, and that, as a party, they entertain no sentiment that may be justly regarded as hostile to her safety, her interests or her constitutional rights. The former question is one of rather a local bearing, and it is foreign to my purpose to discuss it as an issue between citizens of the North. The latter proposition, though, partakes of a national concern, and is peculiarly a subject for inquiry and comment among the people of my section. I desire to offer some reflections upon the contemplated Union meetings of the Republicans viewed in that light, and I beg of you the courtesy of the use of your columns for that purpose. I select the TIMES, for the reason that it has a large circulation among that respectable class at the North who are more particularly interested in what I have to say, and because I believe the Editor to be a patriot, however we may differ as to what is best for the country.

I have no interest in the politics of your people beyond what I should feel as a citizen of the Union. I am a native and resident of Georgia, a State which I proudly, and without hesitation, claim to be the most conservative of all her Southern sisters—if, indeed, any should be excepted, North or South. Her course has ever been conciliating, straight-forward, manly; and she has never yet proved false to any stipulation, expressed or implied, in the Federal compact. For ten years past, or more, I have sustained a relation to public affairs in the South that has afforded me every facility for correct information regarding the sentiments of our people. For the same period, as you well know, I have opposed, uniformly and without compromise, every form of ultraism that has showed its head among us, discountenancing at all times every thought and suggestion of a political disruption, as suicidal in its effects, and unjustified by any emergency, existing or likely to arise. In view of these facts, most of which are known to you personally, may I not be allowed to speak a few candid words of truth and soberness to the present dominant party at the North? I have no personal ends to accomplish, no feeling of vanity to gratify, no motive but truth and the best interests of our common country. It seems to me that our good old Federal Ship is nearing a gulf where everything that is dear to us may be wrecked; and I desire to do what I can, in my humble way, to change her course and spread her sails on more propitious seas. Before I get through, having shown the real nature of the danger that besets us, I shall call on you, Sir, to join me and give your powerful aid in this patriotic work.

While I am ready, with heart and hand, to second any *bona fide* movement for the restoration of peace and the preservation of our beloved Union, permit me to say, frankly, that under the circumstances I cannot appreciate or acknowledge the labors of the Northern Republicans, professedly to that end. They appear to me as not only inconsistent, but a solemn mockery of the great purpose which they profess to have in view. There is but one circumstance to which I can analogize it, and that I must invent to meet the case: The wolf sets out to devour the lamb, and stops by the wayside to deplore its impending fate and say prayers for its safety! I intend the fable in no offensive sense to any member of the Republican Party, but simply as an illustration of an honest truth. Nor do I mean to impute to the Republicans a *design* to perpetuate discord and destroy the Government. I do not believe that they harbor such a purpose in their bosoms. I have to do with results—with the legitimate effects of existing causes—and to the statesman it matters not what impulse may have brought those causes into action. This is the only fair and practical way of dealing with great questions of national concern. I care not what a man intends to do or to prevent. His motives are his own; the *consequences* of his act form the real matter of interest to others.

With these premises settled—and I apprehend they will not be controverted—let us consider for a moment what possible good is likely to result to the Union from these proposed Republican demonstrations. They seem to me to be conceived in a total misconception of the real cause of embarrassment to the country. The body politic, like the human body, when diseased, can only be cured by inquiry into the cause; and that ascertained, by counteracting or removing it altogether. Now, I acknowledge that the Republicans are the true physicians, if not the only ones, in the case before us. Their laboratory contains the sure remedy—let them not make a mistake and get the wrong physic when they come to minister to the sufferer. Let them go to work on their patient upon genuine scientific principles, and after a full diagnosis of the case; and not by hurtful nostrums and quackery poison it, or by inert mixtures keep open the way for a dissolution under the existing malady. Let me tell them that they, *themselves*, are the cause of existing troubles—that it is the political organization which they compose that has sown the seeds of the cancerous malady that is now preying upon the vitals of the Union and threatening its dissolution. They who suppose differently grossly misconstrue existing sentiments at the South and the causes that brought them about. To refer the deep alienation and settled resolve (there is no excitement, and they are mistaken who suppose it to exist,) of fifteen Southern States to the fool-hardy invasion of JOHN BROWN upon the soil of Virginia, or even to the indorsement of his horrible crime by a few fanatical and crack-brained enthusiasts in the Northern States, is a sad misconception of the true causes of their present dissatisfaction and estrangement. No. JOHN BROWN met with a speedy, disastrous, and merited fate, and the circumstances of his signal failure both reassure the slaveholders of the South and completely upset the mistaken philanthropy of the would-be friends of the slave at the North. Never before in all our history was so favorable an opportunity presented for a successful rebellion; and yet, not a solitary slave could be induced to lay violent hands upon his master and accept the boon of his own freedom! Is there not in this striking circumstance food for reflection?

The difficulty lies not—as the Republicans and, I regret to see, many others at the North, seem to suppose—in a belief at the South that the murderous raid of JOHN BROWN upon the peaceful inhabitants of Virginia is approved by any considerable portion, much less a majority, of our Northern brethren. We believe no such thing, and the very entertainment of such a suspicion would be horrible indeed. A few have approved and applauded it, but they belong to that class who, while they are in the habit of receiving certain special attentions from a similarly diminutive band of counter-agitators at the South, have never been dignified by our people at large as a controlling or responsible element of Northern society; and who excite no other feeling among us than pity for their madness and contempt for their plans. These causes may have conduced to irritate, but they did not produce the sore.

Where, then, shall we find the real cause of existing troubles, to which the patriotic movements of our Northern brethern should be specially directed? I repeat, *in the Republican party of the North*, a professedly political organization, banded together upon the single idea of hostility to the domestic institutions of their brethern of the South, the members of which have abandoned all the political principles of a lifetime, and forgotten all past differences, in order to make common cause against us. In its very nature such a party must be sectional and disorganizing, as no sane man can be expected to perpetrate the folly of seeking to abridge his own social and political privileges. It not only cannot receive coöperation from the South, but must, of necessity, breed discord, heart-burnings, social alienation, if not a total disruption of the ties that bind us together. Slavery, which has justly no place in American politics, they have made, for years, to monopolize the political boards. They denounce it as an evil and a crime, a monstrous wrong to humanity, and a stain on the national escutcheon. What must be the effect of such a party and such a policy? Can it act otherwise than to inflame the public mind of one section and goad to desperation that of the other? Does it not build up fanaticism, strengthen its arms and madden its will? Does it not give arguments and motives and moral power to crazy enthusiasts and wicked conspirators, who, from a mistaken sense of duty or some malign purpose, may feel disposed, like JOHN BROWN and his confederates, to work out their principles to these legitimate practical results? Whether so regarded by the Republicans or not, it is a solemn, incontrovertible truth. JOHN BROWN recognized it; and no doubt his disembodied spirit now looks out on the transactions of a few past weeks, and frowns upon those whom it regards as traitors to their principles and their cause, for deserting him in his extremity and blackening his reputation when dead. He thought—and as a Southern man I say he thought rightly—if Slavery be the horrible thing it is represented by the Republicans of the North to be, it should be wiped out from the land, let it cost what it may. But the institution is slandered, and poor JOHN BROWN has paid the penalty of Republican folly!

Here is the cause of all the strife and contention that is abroad in the land; of the talk about dissolution and a suspension of social and business relations; of the humiliating spectacle at Washington of the inability of the legislative department of the Government to assume the form necessary for the discharge of its constitutional functions; the alienation of State from State, and friend from friend; the dark and still gathering clouds that hang with such portentous gloom over our destiny as a nation, and, as I believe before God, the placing of arms in the hands of a portion of our people, to be used against the lives and property of their unoffending brethren. All these troubles take their origin in the public agitations against Slavery by the politicians, the presses and the preachers of the North, and their attempts to make it appear hateful and criminal in the eyes of the world. This is not the less true from the fact that *results* are condemned by the agitators themselves. A man may turn his mad bull into the streets from mere wantonness or sport; but should his neighbors be gored unto death, the law condemns the owner of the brute as guilty of murder. Let the so-called "Conservative Republicans" of the North make the application, and ponder well the question of responsibility.

Is it to be wondered at, that the South should take these things to heart, and grow indifferent to those who are thus regardless of her rights, feelings and safety?

I have thus sketched, as briefly as I could, the deplorable state of our national affairs, and the origin of the troubles that have come upon us. My object would be but half accomplished did I fail to point out a remedy. In doing so, I may suggest nothing that the public mind of the North, in its present distempered condition, will approve or adopt; but I shall at least have the satisfaction of a firm assurance that it is the *only* cure, and that, sooner or later, they will fly to it as a house of refuge, or else cooly abandon the country to its fate, and leave it to go by the board. A Southern man, I know that my opinions are given under many disadvantages, and that a willing ear and heedful heart will be lent to but little that I can say. Like the old Roman, though, I would implore your people to "hear me for my cause." Unfortunately, we have a class of politicians in the South, whose motives I shall not impugn, but who, like certain of your own restless spirits, are ever engaged in the work of agitation, and threatening disunion, blood and thunder, until many of you have come to regard us as a race of blusterers, without the spirit of resistance or the slightest intention of harm. I have never belonged to that class; nor have they ever been the true exponents of the sentiments of our people. And, just here, a word on their favorite topic. I have never advocated a dissolution of the Union, being unable to bring my mind to see wherein such a measure would remedy any existing grievance of the South, or make securer any imperiled interest. It is a dangerous mistake, though, to suppose that the South, in the exercise of the revolutionary right possessed by all freemen, (not *constitutional*, as some of our Northern brethren seem to suppose, but *revolutionary*, and, consequently, the answer must be *arms*, not argument,) cannot be driven into a disruption of her political ties with the North. She loves the work of our fathers, and would think well and pause long before she would do it deliberately. But it should be recollected that the public mind is not always calm and competent to well-considered action. I should tremble for the consequences of the election of an open and avowed enemy to her institutions—such as MR. SEWARD, of your State—to the Presidency. The overt act of hostility might not be committed, but the insult, the wrong, the *principle* of oppression and degradation would be there, and history warns us that the Revolution itself was begun and fought on a principle. But little did our fathers care, in a pecuniary sense, for the Stamp Act and the contemptible duty on tea. A gallant people, smarting under a sense of injustice and wrong, seldom stop to count the cost of their movements in dollars and cents. Forbidding as the prospect may appear, they may well resolve that their permanent good consists in a firm resistance to all aggressions on their rights, at any present sacrifice. Trusting to the justice of their cause, they cast the die and rely on a righteous heaven to conduct them safely through every trouble. Unhappy and distracted as we are, I trust centuries will have rolled their round before such a cup shall be presented to any portion of this great and prosperous country.

But I was proceeding to point out the remedy for present troubles. As before stated, the Republicans of the North have it in their own hand, and I trust they will apply it speedily, lest it shall be forever too late. It may cost something of pride, but what is that when weighed in the balance with the peace, the tranquillity, the *existence* of this great Republic of ours! *Let them abandon their organization, and at once.* Every step of its progress, from its inception till now, has been marked by evil to every portion of the country, whilst everything portends a worse destiny ahead. It were impossible for it to be otherwise with a party organized upon a principle of opposition to the long-cherished and indispensable domestic policy of one great section of the Union. If we are to have parties, let them be formed on questions that concern the true glory and greatness of the nation—on issues involving the best mode of conducting the domestic and foreign relations of the Government, and in which citizens of all sections can take a part. *This agitation against Slavery must cease!* The South, the Union, common justice and good sense alike demand it; and, until it is done, there can be *no peace!* The South believes and feels her institutions to be right—politically, morally, and in the sight of high heaven, right—and she does not ask that the North shall either adopt or approve them. It is her concern solely, and nobody is responsible but herself. She only asks to be let alone—to be allowed to manage her own affairs in her own way; and as she has never sought to interfere with the affairs of others, she thinks the demand a most reasonable one. This perpetual abuse and denunciation of Slavery can do no possible good, while it generates discord among brethren, incites bad men to outrage and crime, and tightens the bonds of the slave.

In spite of the deplorable lessons that are taught in its recent history, unhappily this agitation still continues. The Republican Party—a pure Anti-Slavery organization—still exists, bold, defiant, determined, without abatement of its hostility or its plans, in possession of the Government of nearly every Northern State, and marshaling its forces to take possession of the White House and Legislative Halls at Washington. A vile publication, breathing revolution and slaughter against the South, is struck off by your Press and circulated by thousands throughout your borders, its damnable suggestions indorsed in writing by sixty-seven members of the late Congress from the Northern States, with one of whom his associates are now attempting to organize the popular branch of that body—and I fear they will succeed. I should not omit the additional fact, that a Senator from your own State (with which we hold the great body of our commercial intercourse,) who has left no stone unturned to degrade and blacken the character of the South, who has boldly avowed his disregard of law and a purpose of changing the Constitution with the view of prostituting the supreme judicial tribunal of the land to the ends of Abolitionism, is still honored by the confidence of the great State of New-York, greeted with shouts whenever he appears in public, and is a prominent aspirant for the position of Chief Ruler of our people and yours.

Are these things not so?—and are we to be told that the South has no grievance to complain of—no cause for alarm?

Let this last victory be won—the inauguration of an Anti-Slavery Government at Washington—it will be pregnant of woe to the conquerors. Like the apples of the Dead Sea, it will turn to ashes on their lips; and, instead of laurels, the cypress will be hung over every doorway in the land. The South may not dissolve the Union for such a cause, but she has the power to produce a result little less to be deplored at the North. Little as the idea gains credit in this latitude, she has within herself the means of social and commercial independence, and, what is more, she will put them to use. A producing country, with her hills and valleys teeming with every product that Nature has vouchsafed for the comfort and convenience of the human family, she has only to add the means of preparing them for fruition to be perfectly independent. One further thought on this point—and I beg my Northern readers to remember it—Northern capital, energy and skill, directed from your own channels of business, will help her to accomplish this great work of Southern progress and self-reliance. This is no Utopian scheme. The consummation may be gradual, and the work of years, but it will surely come. One generation is but a span in the history of a State, and the well-being of those who are to come after us will not be overlooked by a just and considerate people.

Nor will the South enter upon this work in a spirit of revenge, or with other unworthy motives, but in defence of her firesides, her honor and her self-respect—the highest considerations that can claim the attention and engage the energies of a right-minded people.

What will become of Northern trade and manufactures when the day I have foreshadowed shall have arrived? With how much of pride will you be able to contemplate the marble palaces of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, when gaunt Poverty stalks through their streets and smiles derisively upon their Corinthian columns and towering grandeur—when the cry for bread and the ominous mutterings of a hungry and desperate populace shall arise from every city and hamlet on your coast? God grant that this may never be so; and if I were a citizen of the North, I should cry aloud and sound the alarm for the people to rise in their might and put down the political leaders and fanatical crew who are thus preparing a harvest of desolation for them and their children. They owe it to themselves, to their country, justice, truth, and to the rights of man as bound up in this great Republican Empire of the West.

Can these things come to pass? Some, blinded by prejudice, and others who love themselves better than their country, and who never stop to calculate the cost of folly, will answer, "*No.*" I am perfectly willing to leave this question with the wise, thinking, calculating heads of the business men of New-York, for solution. Has no testimony already transpired, in advance, to the truth of my prediction? I am credibly informed that, during the past week, one of the strongest, most popular—and, I may add, most worthy—firms of this City were compelled to discharge no less than fifty clerks, on account of the absence of their accustomed business from the South—a result much to be regretted in their case, as every member of the firm is known to hold sound, constitutional views; but in all great public movements the innocent must suffer with the guilty, the true question to be determined being: who are the real authors of the evil that has come upon us? My advices from home tell me of a movement of the Presidents of all the Southern railroads to combine in the erection of proper works, at some central point, for the manufacture, *at home*, of all their machinery, of every description. Let this movement go forward to completion, and how many foundries and workshops at the North will it stop or seriously embarrass, and how many honest laborers will it turn out of employment and deprive of the means for an honest subsistence? These are questions that come home to the great body of the Northern people, and I leave to them the answer.

But I will not dwell on this part of the picture. It has no charms for a man who feels that this whole country is his own, and who has no higher ambition than to see every portion of it prosperous and happy. I have already written enough for the honest, sensible, patriotic men of the North to ponder, with profit to themselves and their country. May I not beg of you, Mr. Editor, to give these views your serious attention, and, if they are right, to impress them upon the minds and hearts of your readers?

I have already trespassed far, I fear too far, upon your indulgence; but allow me a word, in conclusion, upon the subject of Slavery, as it relates to the Territories, which seems to be the great axis upon which the entire Republican machinery revolves. I shall say but little, and that little plainly, because I wish it easily read and clearly understood.

The South has made up her mind on this question, and she regards the principle upon which she stands as worth more to her than the Union. She came into the Confederacy as the equal, in all respects, of her sister States. She brought Slavery into the Union with her, and had no disability placed upon her by reason of the existence of the institution within her borders; to the contrary, it was recognized and protected in the Constitution, or compact of union. This is the spirit, and these the terms, with which she came in as members of the great political family. That spirit and those terms she is willing to maintain honorably, religiously, and, if need be, with her blood. She asks nothing more, and will submit to nothing less. As respects her rights in the common territory of the Union, and in every other immunity or privilege secured by the Constitution, she has resolved never to tolerate a discrimination against her on account of her system of domestic labor, which may be distasteful to the prejudice or moral sense of others. She demands *perfect equality* in every respect.

This position she regards as but just to herself, and injurious to nobody; that it is founded on the Constitution, and has been sustained by every department of the Federal Government, legislative, executive and judicial—as such, she intends to maintain it firmly, at every cost, and to the end. For the present, she plants herself upon the Constitution and laws of the land, and calls upon all good citizens, of every section, to stand by and sustain her. When all these fail, if necessary, she is prepared to maintain it in the last resort, and by every means at her command. She desires peace, hates discord, and loves the Union; but if there be a party in this country that entertains opposite views, and is resolved to press them with equal tenacity and firmness, then the whole question resolves itself into one of "strong arms and stout hearts." Might becomes the arbiter, and let God protect the right.

I am not aware that any sensible man at the South has the slightest idea of carrying Slavery into any of the Territories of the Union, where it does not already exist. There is a higher law than legislators can enact that forbids its introduction, and our people have no desire to encounter its stern decrees. I know of none in which the slave can prosper and be profitably employed, and if I did, we have none to spare in the States where the institution already exists. The State of Georgia alone could afford profitable employment to a fourth more than she already possesses. And then, again, the North has every advantage in a competition for the settlement of the Territories, and I have not the slightest doubt but that all we now have will come into the Union as Free States. We have little or no surplus population, while the North can colonize by thousands at a week's notice. There is, then, no necessity for our exclusion, and the attempt to do it, under the circumstances, is not only opposed to the Constitution, but a gratuitous, wanton and uncalled-for indignity, subversive of the comity and good-feeling that should subsist between members of the same political family, and demanding the sternest resistance of the injured party. The South does not expect to go to the Territories with her slaves; but the North must not say that she *shall not* go. Here is the whole case.

MR. EDITOR: I have hastily thrown together these views while sojourning a day or two in your great and beautiful City, and have no desire to see them in print, beyond what is justified by the worthy hope that they may do good in the present troubled condition of the country. They are without pretension, except that they are sincere and speak the truth—the naked, unvarnished, solemn truth. I submit them, with the request that you give them a place in your columns, while I shall be satisfied with whatever disposition you may think best to make of them. GEORGIA.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 9, 1860.

THE ALBANY UNION MEETING.

LETTERS FROM EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN AND EX-GOVERNOR HUNT.

At the Union meeting in Albany, on Thursday evening, the following letters were received from Ex-President VAN BUREN and Ex-Governor HUNT:

FROM MARTIN VAN BUREN.

LINDENWALD, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I sincerely regret my inability to accept the invitation with which you have honored me. Whilst I heartily admit the force of the reasons for placing such a meeting as that to which you invite me upon a different footing from those of a partisan character, from which I have long felt constrained to absent myself, there are also valid excuses for a man of seventy-seven years, who prefers to avoid large crowds, which you will, I am sure, kindly permit me to plead on this occasion.

The views you have taken of the present perilous condition of public affairs are, I fear, too well founded, and present strong grounds for the gravest apprehensions on the part of every good citizen. Making a due allowance for the near approach of a Presidential election, and for the factious excitements which seldom fail to precede those events, we still find ourselves beset by sober realities portending greater danger to the union of the States under which we have so long prospered, and through the influence of which our beloved country has been raised to her high position among the nations of the earth, than has ever before threatened her.

The extraordinary transactions at Harper's Ferry, which are to be the subject of your deliberations, in this aspect, will, it seems to me, be most wisely and safely treated, if unreservedly spoken of and thoroughly sifted. In one very material respect they are presented for our consideration in a form not common to other subjects of public discussion. All accounts of them—as well as what was done as of what was designed, and whether coming from the actors themselves, from their friends or from their accusers—agree in substance. From the mass of concurring information derived from these various sources, it is only necessary to select two circumstances, the just appreciation of which will give to the whole affair its true color. BROWN, the leader of the foray, a man of considerable intelligence and signal personal firmness, but one who, from official documents recently brought to public view, appears to have exhibited on previous occasions, and under the promptings of the spirit that brought him to Harper's Ferry, a lawless and ferocious disposition, sought an interview, on the morning of his last day on earth, with his principal associate, COOK, to upbraid the latter for having deceived him into the belief that the slaves were ready to revolt, and among BROWN'S papers was found an elaborate plan, the authenticity of which is not disputed, carefully concocted, on a foreign soil, for the government of the Slaveholding States, after their white inhabitants had been either subdued or driven out or exterminated. Whatever opinions may, therefore, be formed in respect to the adequacy of BROWN'S means, so far as they have been disclosed, no doubt can exist that the design of the military invasion, of which he was the leader, was to excite and support an insurrection of the slaves in Virginia, which was to be extended through all the Slaveholding States, and to appropriate the fruits of such insurrection, if successful, in the way provided for by the Constitution which had been prepared in anticipation of such a result. It may well be regarded as certain that he did not look to the accomplishment of his purposes with the small force with which his enterprise was commenced, but anticipated accessions from those in the non-slaveholding States who concurred in his views, which, in addition to the slaves whom he was enabled to arm, would furnish the strength he might require. Upon the character or sufficiency of his reasons for such expectations, it is not my purpose to speculate.

The case presented for our consideration is thus nothing less than the attempted execution of a design long entertained, devised with all the care and circumspection that contemplated crime permits, and adopted after the fullest deliberation, to inflict, suddenly and stealthily, the unnumbered and unspeakable horrors of a servile war upon communities numbering more than eight millions of souls—communities than whom there perhaps exist not under Heaven others, of equal extent, more widely or more justly distinguished for hospitality, personal probity, amenity of manners, kindness of disposition, love of country, and respect for private and public virtue.

To appreciate fully the enormity of this guilty scheme, it is necessary to take into view the long existing relations between ourselves and those of the South, upon whom and upon whose families these vials of wrath were to be poured. These latter are none other than the worthy descendants of the people of six States of the old Confederacy—then as thoroughly Slaveholding States as they now are and as likely to remain so, while, for ourselves, we looked to future emancipation as a certain event—with which our ancestors, at the gloomiest period this country has ever seen, entered into an alliance, on behalf of this State, offensive and defensive, for their common security, established a Confederated Government and exchanged pledges, as solemn as any ever given by man, to stand by each other in a struggle for their liberty and independence; a struggle most glorious in its objects, in its actual prosecution, in its success and in the consequences of its triumphant conclusion. They are descendants, moreover, of those great and good men, the representatives of the same States, with whom those to whose rights and duties we have succeeded united, many years later, in the construction and adoption of a Federal Constitution, which had become necessary to the full enjoyment of the fruits of that struggle; a Constitution made with them whilst they were yet, as they had before been, Slaveholding States, and which on its face contemplated the continuance of that institution in a portion of the States composing the Confederacy, as long as it and the Government to be established under its provisions might endure: a Constitution which now, after an experience of seventy years, is as dear to the people of the United States, North and South, East and West, as it has ever been, and under which our whole people have, during that period, lived in prosperity and peace, and would, without doubt, have continued to do so if the subject of Slavery had not been in an evil hour, drawn into the angry and distorting vortex of party politics.

More aggravated still does the atrocity of the Harper's Ferry movement become when we call to mind the character and conduct of the State chosen as the starting ground of its desolating course—the ancient and honorable Commonwealth of Virginia, whose history, from and including the generation of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, teems with well-directed and singularly effective efforts to suppress and prevent the revival of the foreign Slave-trade, to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, (descendants of those left to the care of her people by their ancestors,) and to restrict the extension of Slavery in the United States. As early as in 1769 a bill was introduced into her General Assembly, by Mr. JEFFERSON, to prohibit the importation of slaves into that colony from abroad, which was defeated by the Colonial Governor and Council, but at the first moment after those checks upon her movements were removed, the subject was resumed, through the same instrumentality, and a law passed by which the object was fully accomplished. From that period onward her representatives in the National Legislature were uniform and assiduous in efforts to procure an early suppression of the trade by Congress, and their State Government and their people have, ever since, set their faces like flints against its revival in any form. An early and constant friend of the National Colonization Society, over which one of her distinguished sons, Judge WASHINGTON, and her most distinguished scion, HENRY CLAY, for many years presided, Virginia at the same time never intermitted her exertions to secure for her slaves the kindest treatment—the happy results of which were strikingly and to the slave-owners of the Commonwealth, honorably exemplified in the facts that, notwithstanding the skillfully devised [illegible] Harper's Ferry, [illegible] carried off lost his life in attempting to escape from his would-be deliverers.

But the crowning glory of her whole career in this regard—that which placed her far in advance of all her sister States and which seemed to render every thing done by others [illegible] the restriction of Slavery comparatively unimportant—was her ever-memorable cession [illegible] of the territory out of which were formed the non-slaveholding States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, upon the express and irrevocable condition that Slavery should be forever excluded from them. This cession was on her part a voluntary tender, without request or suggestion other than from her own sons, whilst she stood at the head of the slaveholding States of the Confederacy, without a prospect of changing her character in that respect—made and matured whilst the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution were in progress, and, in all probability, designed to allay apprehensions and to keep down such jealousies and ill-blood as those under which the country now suffers, illustrating thereby the magnanimity of her public councils and the extent of her confidence in the justice and liberality of her sister States who were about to become non-slaveholding States. Out of the territory thus ceded non-slaveholding States have been formed, the aggregate population of which, at the present moment, is one-third larger than that of the six principal slaveholding States of the old confederacy and equal to one-sixth of the entire population of the United States.

It was in full view of antecedents like these that the irruption into that State was made. The intent of that movement was to lay the axe at the great conservative principle that Slavery in a State is a question for its own exclusive decision, and to establish the doctrine that Slavery is a wrong of such magnitude as to devolve on any one who is willing to take the responsibility of attempting it, the right to overthrow it by fire and the sword; pretensions which must throw into the background every pre-existing issue upon the subject. Whether or not it is expedient that Slavery should be extended beyond its present limits, the place where, and the persons by whom that point can only and ought to be settled, are questions freely arising under the Constitution, in respect to which every citizen has a right to form and express his opinions, but they cannot, in the nature of things, continue to occupy the public mind until the criminal assumption acted upon at Harper's Ferry is effectually suppressed. This right of assailing Slavery was claimed in Virginia, and an attempt made to enforce it, characterized by a spirit as bitter and remorseless as that which vented itself in BROWN'S bloody deeds in Kansas, when acting, as it appears, in the name of the "Northern army."

That venerable Mother of States saw her laws trodden under the feet of a military band, led on by a citizen of New-York, her authority and dignity derided, her rural districts turned into camps for the protection of her sovereignty, her citizens murdered, and their families exposed to the most appalling sufferings, for no other reason than for upholding rights which her sons WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HENRY and MADISON—men whose names speak their eulogies—had exercised throughout their lives.

Can we wonder that under such unparalleled injuries, thus insultingly heaped upon her, she is profoundly moved, or that her sister States of the South participate fully and earnestly in her feelings! The first shedding of blood by a military organization, in a controversy to which the States are in any sense parties, can have but one effect here, as it has had in all countries and in all ages, to deepen the sense of injuries and to inflame the passions of the parties engaged far beyond the point to which the original causes of the feud would have carried them. The excitement arising from the strife about questions of Slavery has thus acquired fresh and peculiar force as it spread, until it has reached a height in all the Slaveholding States which threatens dangers of the gravest nature to the best and dearest interests of the whole country. What is to be the effect of this disastrous condition of things upon the relations that have so long existed between the States of the Union will, of necessity, be in a very great degree, if not entirely, controlled by the treatment which this blow aimed at Virginia, and through her at the Southern States, and from which she has already suffered much, shall receive on the part of the non-slaveholding States. Those of our Southern brethren who have no other desire than to cultivate relations of friendship and confidence with the North and between all the States, are tremblingly alive to what is said and done here upon this all engrossing subject. They regard the transactions at Harper's Ferry as constituting of themselves, and without enforcement, an appeal to the non-slaveholding States for the declaration of their views upon the subject, and more especially to this State, as they were conducted by one of her citizens. Large masses of our people in the cities of New-York, Troy and Rochester, have acted upon this view of those transactions, and, in my opinion, have rightly conceived and worthily performed their duties in regard to them. You are, also, most suitably engaged in the same good cause.

All of these movements are in the right direction, cannot fail to be extensively useful, and will, at the very least, carry satisfaction to the warm hearts of the patriotic men of the South. We cannot, however, conceal the fact that in each of the cities I have named there were a great, perhaps an equal number of citizens of not less respectability, having equal concern with ourselves in the important questions to which those meetings related, who took no part or apparent interest in their proceedings. Nor ought we to suppress our apprehensions of the consequences that may result from the course which those citizens have thus marked out for themselves when we consider that most, perhaps all, of them are members of a political association which is in possession of the Government of this great State, and which claims to represent a majority of her people. No well-informed man can fail to appreciate the beneficial, not to say, the controlling influence which those meetings would have exerted upon the hearts and minds of our Southern brethren if they had been attended by the masses of all parties, expressing their detestation of the crime committed at Harper's Ferry, and their determination to prevent similar outrages in future, in a manner which must have precluded all cavil in respect to their sincerity. Of this inestimable advantage they have deprived the country, and, although they are not particularly responsible to either of us, our interest in the matter gives us a right to comment upon a circumstance so much to be deplored.

In a different case from yours the terms of the call were, by some, made an objection to their attendance. If it did not suit their interests or tastes to meet under such a call, why have they not assembled by themselves and expressed their unreserved opinions upon the subject? They say that they disapprove of BROWN'S course, and how could they say or feel otherwise? They know as well as we know that those who have gone before us never made the existence of Slavery in some of the States an objection to uniting with them on any of the great occasions to which I have referred. They profess to be ardent friends of the Union, and insist upon its being maintained with a stringency which, in a confederacy so peculiarly situated in respect to the subject of Slavery as this is, is at least equal to our rights—the continuance of that institution in many of the States to the contrary notwithstanding. Would it not, on the part of men, holding such opinions and avowing such determinations, be monstrous to approve and scarcely less so to look with indifference upon an attempt to take the lives of the inhabitants of any one of these States for a cause which they are themselves not only willing but firmly resolved to overlook? If, between this and the Presidential election, it shall become obvious that the object of their present reserve upon so vital a point as that of which we are speaking is thus to effect the same result that was secured by the speech of their conceded leader at the city of Rochester, immediately preceding the election of 1858—that of conciliating the support of some twenty thousand electors in this State who cherish extreme opinions on the subject of Slavery, going far beyond their own, opinions which, if they could be made to prevail would destroy the Union—and that, to further their partisan objects, they have folded their arms and seen the Union drifting to destruction, and the country to anarchy and civil war, without an effort to save them, they will have involved themselves in a fearful responsibility to the people of this State and Union. Of the result of such a disclosure, no man who knows the character and temper of that people can feel a moment's doubt; if they have not been greatly and grievously misunderstood, love for the Union, and an unchangeable determination to protect it in its Constitutional integrity, are the master passions of their souls. The stability of that sentiment has been demonstrated on every occasion on which it could be tested, that has arisen since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Individuals, and sometimes great communities, have occasionally, under the influence of excited passions or short-sighted views of separate interests, been led to count the value of the Union and to menace its dissolution, but they have invariably been driven back into the fold which they essayed to leave by the general sentiment of the country. So it was in the case of the highly gifted and ill-fated BURR, again in that of the Hartford Convention men, and once more in respect to the unconstitutional measures attempted by the gallant State of South Carolina, to relieve herself from oppressive taxation:—all momentous occasions, occurring at long intervals in the course of half a century, and each presenting an exigency in public affairs of sufficient potency to arouse the public mind from the apathy into which it sometimes falls, but from which it has never yet failed to start, with renewed and resistless energy, when the Union was seriously threatened.

Well for us that this is so! If it were not, then, indeed, would the political system, upon the stability and efficiency of which we have so long felicitated ourselves, and which we have so often held up for the admiration and imitation of the world, prove to have been a wretched delusion.

I am, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN and others, Committee, &c.

FROM EX-GOV. HUNT.

LOCKPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter inviting me to attend the meeting of the citizens of Albany, to be held at the Capitol to-morrow evening, "for the purpose of giving full, adequate, and authoritative expression" to their sentiments of devotion to our National Union, and their condemnation of all attempts to invade the rights of our sister States, or violate any of the obligations and duties resulting from the Federal compact. I sincerely regret that my private engagements will not permit me to accept the invitation. It would afford me peculiar pleasure to unite with the patriotic people of Albany, of all parties, in giving utterance to those principles of conciliation, forbearance and national unity, which the present condition of affairs so emphatically demands.

To heal the animosities which now distract the country, and restore that harmony and "domestic tranquillity" which the Constitution aimed to secure, is an object worthy of our best and noblest endeavors. The Union and the peace of the Union should become the watchword of every true American patriot in the present crisis. It is time that the United States were once more united in truth and reality, as they were in the days of WASHINGTON, when mutual confidence, friendship and sympathy gave life to the Union. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in [illegible] diced minds must desire that the contest should be closed, and consigned to the judgment of history. There is no longer an excuse for fomenting angry warfare between the North and the South. All parties in the North, except zealots who are no longer amenable to the laws of reason, admit the right to control and regulate its domestic institutions, and will maintain that right whenever and wherever it may be assailed. All parties in the South, excepting extremists and disunionists, who desire to widen the breach between the sections, concede that there is no remaining territory, belonging to the United States, which is adapted to Slave-labor, or into which slaveholders could be induced to migrate with their slaves.

There is no solid ground, therefore, for further agitation and dispute. The factious and violent in both sections may continue to "scatter firebrands" and indulge in mutual crimination and insolence; but I persuade myself that patriotic and right-minded men in all parts of the land [illegible] and healthful national spirit. I remain, with the greatest respect, yours truly,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

THE BANGOR UNION MEETING.

LETTERS FROM EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE AND FROM EDWARD EVERETT.

At the Bangor Meeting, on Wednesday evening, the following letters, from Ex-President PIERCE and from Mr. EDWARD EVERETT, were read:

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of the 2d inst., inviting me to be present at a Union meeting to be held at the city of Bangor on Wednesday next, and I regret that the nearness of the day of my departure for one of the Bahamas Islands, makes it impossible for me to return to the North before our embarkation.

I need not say that no cause less imperative than that which exists could induce me to leave New-England at a period of so much danger to our country, and at a moment when considerate and patriotic men of different political organizations are apparently concentrating their strength for one earnest struggle to overthrow fanatical sectionalism, wherever it manifests itself in antagonism with that Constitution and the Union, which that Constitution alone upholds. There is in this hour of intense excitement not a little said and done in every part of the Confederation, which is reprehensible in sentiment and action. It would be strange, indeed, if amid the words of ribaldry and reproach, the deeds of insolence and crime endured by our fellow-citizens of the slave-labor States, expressions were not heard there which calm and just men must contemn and deplore. But when we are reminded of extravagant and intemperate language used at the South, we must remember that it is the language of defence, and not of aggression.

We ought in a spirit of fraternity to place ourselves in their condition, and then say whether we are quite sure that it would be possible for us carefully to measure the phrases in which we should utter our sense of wrong, or our determination to resist it. Would the men of Maine be less alive to the dangers clustering around their hearthstones, if the war of fanatical aggression were directed against institutions which existed among them when the Constitution was formed, and which were sanctioned and upheld by that Constitution, than are now the men of Virginia? Could you bear with more composure than they, unjust and offensive intermeddling with your affairs? With what degree of equanimity would you have submitted to the irritating, fretting assaults which have been directed against them and their domestic institutions for the last twenty years? Could you look with more complacency than they at laws enacted by the Legislatures of other States in flaunting defiance of the common Constitution, to which each is to the same extent amenable, and by which each should be alike bound—laws enacted with the avowed purpose to make of no effect a positive injunction in your behalf of that sacred instrument. Fatal and calamitous as the disruption of this Union would be to all parts, can we not see how men of the South may be driven not to regard it as the most dire calamity that may by possibility befall them?

If we of New-England move in this position, might we not well say, that if the hand of the incendiary is to light the pathway of treason, and the *pike* of the assassin is to commence the work of death at our hands, we prefer that that brand and that *pike* shall be in the hands of avowed enemies, against whom we can erect barriers of protection, rather than in those of professed friends, bound to us by a bond, the obligations of which we have striven in peace and in war faithfully to fulfill? While we hope for a calmer spirit and temperate counsels in the South, it will be well not to forget that bitter language, hard epithets, criminations and recriminations, between us at the North, satisfy no man's judgment, reach no man's conscience, and can be productive only of evil.

What and where is now the remedy for grievances, the existence of which we cannot deny, and which at this moment are exciting in one great portion of the country not merely just alarm, but intense exasperation? The evil has sprung from among us, and here must the remedy be found in an improved tone of public sentiment, based upon a firm purpose of obedience to law, and especially of fidelity to all requirements of the fundamental law of the land, which is the corner-stone upon which rests the security of public liberty and of personal reputation, property and life.

It is well known that social and commercial intercourse between the North and the South has already been seriously disturbed. Shall this interruption cease, or shall it become more general and pervading? If the latter, then mere pecuniary loss, in the prostration of material interests will constitute but one of the most inconsiderable elements of the devastation which threatens, and which the North alone can avert.

I thank you for remembering me, and with earnest prayer for the complete triumph of this Constitutional Union, over all enemies, in all places, I am,

Your friend and servant,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Messrs. A. Sanborn, G. L. Boynton, A. P. Bradbury, A. M. Roberts, D. B. Hinckley, Wm. T. Hilliard, F. A. Wilson, Committee of Arrangements.

LETTER FROM MR. EVERETT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 23d of December did not reach me for some days after its date. Having declined several similar invitations, it will not be in my power to attend the Union meeting to be held at Bangor on the 11th inst.

I have too lately had a public opportunity to express my views on the subject which now so painfully occupies the mind of the whole country, to make it necessary to repeat them. Public demonstrations at the South, confirmed by several private letters from the most reliable sources, satisfy me that the dangerous irritation caused by the attempt to commence a servile war at Harper's Ferry—the most direful form in which the curse of war can be visited upon a country—has been greatly inflamed by the expressions of sympathy at the North. I know of no adequate method by which the fatal tendency of this state of things can be counteracted, and that good will between the different sections of the country be restored—without which it is impossible that a separation of the States can be much longer averted—but to give emphatic utterance to the feelings with which such an attempt must be regarded by every right-thinking and right-feeling man.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Messrs. ——, Com. of Arrangements.

UNION MEETING AT FULTON, N. Y.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in this village was convened, last evening, for the purpose of considering the recent Virginia invasion. Empire Hall, the largest in the place, was filled to overflowing from the commencement of the meeting, at 7½ o'clock, until its close, at 10¼ o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Dr. W. B. SHAW, on whose motion Hon. R. H. TYLER was chosen President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Judge TYLER, on taking the Chair, addressed the meeting at considerable length, taking high conservative grounds; denouncing in terms of severity the raid of JOHN BROWN, and all acts of sympathy with the crime or the criminal, and asserting that the North, almost as a unit, deprecated all violent and offensive interference with the institutions of the South.

Letters in response to invitations were received from Ex Gov. HUNT, Ex Gov. KING, Ex-Senator DICKINSON, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND and many others, all breathing the right spirit, and expressing warm sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Addresses were also made by Hon. HARVEY BALDWIN, of Syracuse, and R. K. SANFORD and A. N. LUDINGTON, of this place, all of which were eloquent and to the purpose, and a series of resolutions were unanimously passed of the right stamp, and everything passed off in the most happy manner possible.

The meeting was, in fact, an entire success, and will, I trust, be the means of doing good. UNION.

FULTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—In the Toronto *Colonist*, under the matrimonial head, appears the following singular notice: MARRIED—By Rev. JOHN BROWN, Presbyterian minister, at the village of Newmarket, township of Whitchurch, C. W., at the residence of the bride's father, BENJAMIN HEWSON, Toronto, Orange Brigade Drum-Major, in full scarlet regimentals, with Orange sash, sword, &c., to FLORA, eldest daughter of Mr. ARCHIBALD MCMILLEN, of East Gwillimbury, C. W. When the minister got through with the necessary ceremony by law established, with a very appropriate lecture on the occasion, the bridegroom immediately afterwards requested to add a few words on the subject, and after he had got the sanction of all invited as witnesses, drew his sword from the scabbard, and giving it into the bride's hand, said, in the presence of all there assembled, "I now authorize you, my dear wife, to plunge this naked sword in my breast in case you find me unfaithful to the marriage tie now taken place between me and you, (as unworthy of a moment's longer existence;) henceforth you will have this sword placed at the head of your bed at your service." All present seemed very feelingly impressed on the hearing of his heartfelt remarks, and so it ended.

INCREASE IN THE POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS ADDRESSED TO THE EAST INDIES, CEYLON, MAURITIUS, &C.—From an increase in the British postage upon newspapers sent from England, by way of Southampton and Suez, to the East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Hong Kong, China, Australia, or any other place to the eastward of Suez, hereafter, the postage upon all newspapers mailed in the United States, addressed to the above mentioned companies and places (*via* England) by way of Southampton and Suez, will be six cents each—prepayment required.—*Washington Star.*

Sham Philanthropy.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE SINCERITY OF ABOLITIONISTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following incidents, which occurred last Sunday morning in the church of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, which stands upon Union-square, in the heart of the City of New-York, and which arrogates to itself a monopoly of Christian charity, sympathy and philanthropy, so far as the enslaved negro is concerned, will be of peculiar interest at this special time to your readers. A European gentleman, high in rank and titles, and connected with the English service, visited Dr. CHEEVER'S church on Sunday morning last, accompanied by his wife, and attended by a female servant and a colored man in livery. His attendants followed him up the aisle of the church and seated themselves, according to European custom, in the pew behind him. The audacity of the negro servant, exhibited by so cool and unpardonable an act, amused the Christian sentiments and philanthropic feelings of the Abolition representatives of the congregation. Two young men, of high promise in the community, who have been heretofore actively identified with the Anti-Slavery designs of the Church requested the sexton, very politely, to suggest to the colored gentleman the practicability of his taking a seat in the gallery—*reserved seats* for negroes, of course, in the *dress circle*, being a necessary concomitant of Abolition theatricals. This request the sexton (being a doughface, I expect, and "sold to the South") refused to acquiesce in. One of the Trustees of the Church then called upon the gentleman, whose servant had committed a "breach of the Abolition peace," and informed him of the habits and customs upon Union-square. The gentleman very specifically and emphatically inquired if "he was in *Dr. Cheever's* Church,—the Church which was soliciting British aid?" Also, "whether colored men were not *allowed* there?" He was told that they did not mingle *promiscuously* with the audience,—the audience, I suppose, not being entitled to *reserved* seats. The gentleman then inquired "which door the colored people could *go out of?*" and, on being satisfactorily informed, he arose and left the Church, accompanied by all the party. At the door he handed out his card, and requested that it should be sent to the pastor.

The same day, he inquired of a colored man at the Metropolitan Hotel, "if he could direct him to a church which he could attend without being insulted?" He was referred to the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, of which Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET is Pastor. In the evening he went there with several of his attendants, was politely seated, and engaged in the devotional exercises without being disturbed, or requested to take a seat in the gallery.

This, Mr. Editor, is a very short and simple story, but full of meaning, and precisely to the point. A church which claims to be *par excellence* the friend of the negro, and which is soliciting foreign aid to sustain itself in a pharasaical crusade, insults a foreign gentleman, and points the finger of scorn at his negro servant, in the presence of a whole congregation. Would such a thing have happened in the churches of Dr. SPRING, or Dr. TYNG, or Dr. POTTS? We pause for a reply.

C. B. H.

The Irish Population of New-York.

LETTER FROM THE FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION FOR IRISH EMIGRANTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On behalf of the American Friendly Association for Irish Emigrants, we ask the privilege of a brief reply to an article which appeared in your paper on the 7th inst.

The Association has been formed for the sake of Irish Emigrants only, and has no interest to serve but that of the emigrant. Efforts will be made by its agents to deter emigration from Ireland of those who are unfit to come, who are already paupers, or likely to become such. To those who resolve on coming, advice will be given, and where it can be done, letters introducing them to clergymen in New-York. The advice tendered will be how to prepare for the voyage, how to conduct themselves during it, what to do and what to avoid on their arrival in this country. Letters will be given to all who choose to accept them, introducing them to an agent of the Association in this City, who will endeavor to save them from the sharpers who are ever ready to pounce on the friendless stranger. You will, therefore, perceive the object of the Association is one calculated to benefit this county as well as the immigrants.

In prosecution of this object, Mr. JOHN COOKE, a gentleman believed to be well-fitted for the office, and possessing the confidence of the Association, has been sent as their agent to Ireland. He has been there but a short time, but has succeeded in securing the good wishes and coöperation of some of the most influential men in Belfast, both lay and clerical. At a meeting presided over by the Mayor of Belfast, Mr. COOKE stated at length the object of the Association, and of his presence in Belfast as the agent; and in the course of his remarks referred to the paupers and degraded characters of Irish birth found in this City.

The Directors of the Association, without holding themselves responsible for the accuracy of Mr. COOKE'S figures, think it due to him as well as to the Association to correct an error in one case, and state facts in another. You have evidently quoted from the figures given by the London *Times*, not from those given by Mr. C. Copies of the *Northern Whig*, Belfast *News-Letter* and *Banner of Ulster*, each containing a report of the meeting, are now before us, and in each the number of abandoned women given by Mr. COOKE is stated as *eighteen*, not *eighty* thousand, as published by the London *Times*, from which you quote.

The number of paupers stated by Mr. COOKE can hardly be called exaggerated. From reports of the Commissioners of Emigration, Governors of the Almshouse, and Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, we are forced to the sad conclusion that Mr. COOKE is borne out. He might have added that during the year 1858, 79 per cent. of the inmates of Blackwell's Island Hospital were Irish; and that during the same year 19,662 persons of Irish birth were committed to the City Prison.

These painful details we give to show that the Association has good reason to go to work in earnest. We hope to do something, but could, we believe, accomplish much more if all who are able would only join in furnishing the means. May we hope that you will render us the service of putting our case as a purely benevolent society, disclaiming all sectarian grounds, fairly before the public. (For the Directors.)

JOHN McCLINTOCK,
ROBERT G. DICKSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
JOHN W. GRAYDON,
JOHN McKILLOP,
} Committee.

The Flow of Rivers.

LETTER FROM MR. DANIEL VAUGHAN.

MASONIC COLLEGE, Lagrange, Ky.,
Friday, Jan. 6, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the letter of your Parisian correspondent, published in the TIMES for Dec. 10, I find a brief notice of the theory of BABINET, respecting the tendency of rivers to incline towards the right bank, even when they flow in an east or west direction. I have been induced to send the present communication on the subject, as the principle on which the conclusions of the eminent astronomer are based was first pointed out about twelve months ago, in a circular of mine, which was afterwards republished in the *Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1859*, (p. 399—402.) Although I confined my illustrations to the effects of the earth's motion on winds and oceanic currents, the proposition of BABINET respecting rivers might be readily inferred from the following extract from my circular:

"Were the earth's diurnal motion suddenly reduced four per cent., there would be a diminution of eight per cent in the centrifugal force of its parts; their equilibrium would require a difference of only 24 miles between the equatorial and polar diameters, and much of the waters would remove from their tropical abodes to the vicinity of the poles. The air would also experience a similar movement, and it would rush northward with greater impetuosity, if the water were absent from our planet, or could be prevented from filling up the circumpolar basins. Now, the strict uniformity which the earth exhibits in its rotation cannot be preserved by every portion of its atmosphere. If a large body of air, situated between the 44th and 46th parallels of north latitude, were moving due west at the rate of 28 miles an hour, its actual velocity of rotation about the terrestrial axis would be about four per cent less than that of the land and water over which it passed; and so great would be the reduction in its centrifugal force, that it must press towards the polar regions in the same manner as it would descend down an inclined plane with a fall of nine inches in every mile. Were the movement of the mass of air in an eastward direction, it would have an increased velocity of rotation about the earth's axis; and from its excess of centrifugal force, it would be steadily impelled to a more southern locality."

The numerical result given in this and other parts of my circular, were obtained by treating the question according to mathematical principles. The earth's centrifugal force not only diminishes local gravity, but also changes its direction; and under the parallel of 45 degrees the change amounts to six seconds. Accordingly in latitude 45°, any bodies of water which did not partake of the earth's rotation, would have the plane of their surfaces altered so as to incline six seconds from the horizon; and they would rise towards the North and sink towards the South at the rate of nine feet for every mile. Were their motion only one per cent. less than that of our planet around its axis, the change of their level would be only 1-50 of this amount; and hence a river one mile wide, moving due West in a straight course at the rate of seven miles an hour, would have its waters one inch higher on the northern than on the southern side. If the course of the river were Eastward there would be the same difference of level in favor of the south side; but, in either case, the amount seems too small to be detected by observation.

DANIEL VAUGHAN.

Miss Louisa Pyne, an old favorite of the New-Yorkers, was suddenly attacked with a violent fit of hysteria, brought on by over exertion, on the night of the 16th ult., and was prevented from appearing at the Royal English Opera.

Navy Pay and Navy Brevets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with care and surprise the remarks of your correspondent "T" on "Brevet Rank in the Navy." He is evidently one of "those children of a larger growth" who are "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw." Having a wife and children to support, and finding myself unable to do it upon my present pay of $1,500 a year as a lieutenant, after *twenty-five years of arduous service*, I confess myself to be one of those whom "T" styles "the needy and greedy," who prefer pay to empty honors. Nor do I care for *his* "sugar-plum," unless it be *pretty well gilded*. I was not surprised, on reading "T's" communication to a crowd of naval auditors, at finding them scout at his idea of a naval brevet, and that all were equally "needy and greedy" with myself. The fact is, I have already "T's" brevet of *courtesy*, being generally styled Captain by my friends and associates, from having commanded a schooner some *ten years since*, and once a Captain always a Captain, you know, in the Navy.

I see no reason why lieutenants or the other grades in the line of promotion should not receive a *brevet rank*, after twelve years' service in one grade, as is now allowed in the Army, and as the engineers, surgeons, and pursers are now allowed it in the Navy. Nor do I see any good and sufficient reason why it should not carry a corresponding *increase of pay*, as it does in their case. Neither can I see the justice of granting a lieutenant in the Navy but $1,500 per annum, while a captain in the Army or *Marine* corps, whom he outranks by seniority of commission, is receiving $2,500; a first lieutenant of marines, $1,800 to $2,100—and a second lieutenant of Marines, who is nowhere in the scale of rank or responsibility, and who has but just entered the service, receives as *much*, or nearly as much. Facts shown by a table of aggregate pay, published annually by order of Congress, and in the possession of, or accessible to, every member of both Houses.

You, Mr. Editor, can readily see how difficult and impossible it is to support a family on $1,500 a year in the neighborhood of any one of our Naval Stations, or how much greater the impossibility when that sum has to be divided when the officer is on sea service, to support his mess and the respectability of his rank and country abroad, and his family at home.

To many of your country readers $1,500 a year may seem a liberal compensation. But they are not aware of the expenses an officer is at in supporting his mess and uniforms, and in moving his family and the like—fully reducing its value one-half.

AN OLD LIEUTENANT.

City Reforms Imperatively Needed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In addition to your sensible remarks of to-day, on the project of establishing in the Park a "Protective Bureau," for the benefit of Emigrants and strangers, it ought to be considered that the new bureau proposed by the Mayor could have no functions foreign to the ordinary duties of police. The Police precinct of the City Hall, as recently reorganized at the Mayor's instance, aided by the competent interpreter of the Mayor's office, ought to be adequate to the protection of emigrants and strangers, as far as existing laws give them the power. For advice and aid of a charitable or benevolent nature, there are reliable societies organized to which strangers from every quarter may confidently apply.

But there is need of the enforcement of a license system for the lodging-houses, hotels, ticket-offices and auctions, through which emigrants and strangers are fleeced. Let the Mayor issue licenses for such places, also licenses to their keepers, making the licenses revocable for cause. That power well exercised would do more real good than the creation of a dozen bureaux, besides costing no new expense. At present, I believe the license system for such persons and places has fallen into almost total disorganization or disuse. Mayor WOOD'S three years' experience as Chief Magistrate would be invaluable, if applied with energy and zeal, for its regeneration. Here is a field for the "one man power," which all good men would be glad to see FERNANDO WOOD fully occupy. And until that field is occupied, and the officers now employed to aid the Mayor in its occupancy are kept to their work, pray let us have no new offices, officers, or expenses.

CIVIS.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

The composition of the Italian Opera companies, all over Europe, is now becoming curiously polyglott—nowhere more so than in Berlin. The prime donne were Mesdames Lorini and de Wilhorst, American ladies; the mezzo soprano is Mlle. Artot (Belgian;) the tenor, M. Carrion, is Spanish; the basso, M. Bremond, is French. A French tenor, M. Nandin, has appeared with great success at the Madrid Opera. M. Elisa Marechal, whose birthplace is Rio Janeiro, is about to appear, under the auspices of Signor Mercadante, at the Teatro San Carlo, Naples. Miss Balfe has gone to Russia to sing in concerts.

Messrs. Longman announce, among their works in preparation, an English translation, under the author's superintendence, of *The Sea and its Living Wonders*, a popular work on natural history recently published, from the pen of the eminent German naturalist, Dr. George Hartwig. Also, the third and fourth volumes of *Brialmont's Life of the Duke of Wellington*. These volumes take up the history of the Duke from the battle of Waterloo, and represent him as an Ambassador, a minister, and as a citizen.

The National Portrait Gallery, London, has lately received three additional pictures: one is a picture of Chantrey, by Phillips, a present from Lady Chantrey; the second, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, painted by Wright, of Derby; the third accession is a delicately penciled miniature of the celebrated caricaturist Gillray, by himself. The Hon. Lieut. Colonel Bagot was the donor of this little treasure.

The contributions to the Scientific Relief Fund, organized by the Royal Society, already exceed £3,000. The amount has been invested in the public securities in such a manner as to form a separate account from that of the Society's other funded property. Miss Coutts has subscribed £100 to this excellent fund.

Sir Charles Eastlake recently distributed the gold medals and other rewards to the more successful students of the Royal Academy. Mr. Samuel Lynn carried off the prize for sculpture. The gold medal for architecture was taken by Mr. Ernest George. No medal was given for painting.

Signor Albert Mario (husband of the well-known *ci-devant* Miss Jessie White) has published at Milan a pamphlet, entitled *Italia e Francia*, which is very hard upon Louis Napoleon. The book is said to have been "revised" by Joseph Mazzini.

The Royal Society of Edinburg has awarded the Neill Medal to W. Lauder Lindsay, M. D., F. L. S., for his "Memoir on the Spermogones and Pycnides Filamentous, Fruticulose and Foliaceous Lichens," read to the Society during the last session.

Robert Bentley, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has been appointed Professor of Botany in King's College, London.

The Queen has been pleased to grant a pension on the civil list, of £125 a year, to the sisters of the late Dr. Lardner, whose contributions to science are so well known.

Mr. William Howitt has undertaken to write a continuation of *Cassell's Illustrated History of England*, from the accession of George III. to the present time.

Mr. Newby, of London, has decided that it is better, "under existing circumstances," not to publish *Adam Bede, Junior, a Sequel*.

The London *Critic* says that Miss Parr, a Yorkshire lady, is the authoress whose *nom de plume* is Holme Lee.

Lord Palmerston has conferred a pension of £100 a year upon Miss Pardoe, the well-known authoress.

Mr. Peter Bayne, the editor of the Edinburgh *Witness*, has been appointed the editor of the *Dial*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 13.

$12,000	Tenn. 6s '90	85	20	Stonington R.	67
5,000	do	84⅞	100	Reading Railroad	37⅝
12,000	Mo. State 6s..s60	78⅛	400	do	37⅝
13,000	do	78⅛	100	do b30	37⅞
2,000	Cal. State 7s	82	200	Illinois Cen. R.	57½
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90¼	250	Panama R.	12⅞
11,000	Hud. R. R. C. B	75	15	do	125¾
50	Bank of Com	95⅛	100	do	125⅝
20	Am. Ex. Bank	86⅞	75	do b10	125⅝
75	Pacific M. S. Co	75½	300	do s60	125⅜
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	89¾	350	do s3	125⅜
5	do s60	89¾	300	Gal. & Chic. R...b3	61⅝
200	N. Y. Central R.	73⅝	150	do c	61⅞
50	do b10	73⅝	180	do	62
415	do	73⅝	750	Chic. & R. Isl. R..c	61
600	do s60	73⅜	50	do s30	61
200	do s3	73¾	700	do b60	62
25	do b60	74	100	do b30	61⅛
200	do b30	73⅞	100	do b15	61⅜
100	do	73⅝	600	do	61¼
400	Hudson R. R. s30	41⅝	700	do	61¼
100	do b60	41⅝	100	do s60	61⅛
100	do	41⅝	100	do ....bnwk	61⅛
			250	do	61¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s '65	99	50	Pacific M. S. Co..b60	75⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s '75	99⅜	300	Reading R	38
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	78⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R....b30	35
14,000	do	78⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	19¾
6,000	do	79	100	do	20
1,000	Virginia State 6s	91	200	M. S. & N. I. R..b3	6
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90¼	300	M. S. & N.I.g s..s60	11¾
1,000	C. & R. I. Bds	90	50	do b3	11⅞
10,000	H. Riv R.2d M s60	97	50	Panama Railroad	123
10	Park Bank	105	50	do	123¾
500	N.Y. Central R.	73⅞	50	do b30	123¾
50	do s10	73⅞	200	Gal. & Chi. R...s1	61⅞
200	do b30	74⅛	250	do	62
100	Hud. River R....b30	41⅜	50	do b60	62
200	Harlem Railroad	9	50	do b15	62
100	do	8⅞	50	do	61⅞
50	Harlem R. Pref.	31	150	do s60	61⅛
100	do b30	31⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R..s60	61⅛
50	do b30	31⅜	100	do	61⅛
			50	do b30	61⅜

FRIDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The indications at the close of business, yesterday, in Money affairs, to the effect that the hardest time had probably been passed, are borne out by the general experience to-day. The number of pressing borrowers on the Street diminished, and the applicants at Bank were better accommodated. We learn direct from several leading establishments, whose Boards were, as usual on Friday, in session this morning, that their Discounts were on quite a liberal scale; and confirmatory of this, some of the leading Discount Brokers report a diminished offering of prime paper at the recently advanced rates. At the same time the temptation to buy cheap Exchange with good Jobbers' paper, and a demand for Money for Havana account on fair sixty-day acceptances, have led to a good many outside transactions, at from 10 to 12 ⅌ cent., while strictly choice lists, of 3 to 6 months double name bills, are quoted at 8½@9 ⅌ cent. The Stock Brokers find less competition for Loans on demand, and, although the supply of Money in this way cannot yet be called easy, there is not so much disturbance of outstanding Loans.

The standard drawers of Exchange among the Bankers yielded to 108¾ ⅌ cent. on London to-day, which brought first-class transient bills down to 108½@⅝, and some very fair bills, 108 ⅌ cent. The concession brought in but few buyers from the trade, and the mail for the *Kangaroo* to-morrow promises to be a light one. One reason for this is, that the Cunarder *Arabia* sails direct on Wednesday. French bills are unsettled, and cheap sales are making of Southern drawn. The small range of quotation on Paris is f.5.22½@f5.19⅜.

The difficulty and delay referred to yesterday in making available the Bullion by the last California steamer, now in Philadelphia to be minted, are likely, we believe, to be immediately removed. The Sub-Treasurer yesterday called the attention of the Secretary at Washington to the subject, suggesting the transfer, temporarily, of a million of dollars to the Assay Fund for the purpose of cashing the mint certificates at once, and he received by telegraph to-day a request from Mr. COBB for further information in the matter, the mature and satisfactory answer to which indicates that the arrangement will be ordered on Saturday, (to-morrow,) or on Monday morning by mail. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $88,000; payments, $156,000; balance, $7,732,167.

At the Stock Exchange the general tone of business improved, not so much at the start as after it was found, at the close of the early Board, that fewer Stocks were pressed for ready Money, and the actual sales, both on time and for cash, rather moderate. On the Street the bidding immediately improved, and was assisted by fresh rumors, said to be on private telegraphic intimation from Washington, that a new programme for the Speakership would be brought forward to-day or to-morrow, which would organize the House of Representatives. New-York Central sold at 73¾@⅞, and at one time, on private contract, at 74 ⅌ cent. cash, and closed 73⅞ after the Second Board. The demand also improved for Panama, Galena, Rock Island and Reading, with an advance of ½ ⅌ cent. on each at the Afternoon Board, and a firm feeling at the close. In State Stocks, a few Missouris were done at a reduction of ½ ⅌ cent., seller 60 days and cash at the early session, but the price returned to 78¾@79 in the afternoon, with sales at both figures, and 78⅞ bid for more at the close. A few Texas Indemity 5 ⅌ cents. were sold at 99 ⅌ cent., and $10,000 of the United States 5 ⅌ cents., new loan, at 99⅜ ⅌ cent. In Railway Bonds, some second mortgage Hudsons were at 97 ⅌ cent. ex dividend, seller 60 days, and the Convertibles of the same Company at 75 ⅌ cent. Eries are quiet, through the Money pressure, the bids for small parcels, however, showing a good degree of steadiness in price. Further subscriptions are coming into the New Organization, and by 1st February the managers will probably be ready to take the proper legal and legislative steps to fully confirm the arrangement. It certainly seems every way desirable that no unnecessary delays should be incurred, as the present Receivership is involving contingent fees and expenses to lawyers as regular and irregular counsel, and to sinecure referees, which are anything but healthy for the finances of the concern. The general market in the afternoon left off firm.

The State Insurance Bureau, under the act of last Spring to go into effect in January, 1860, will now be organized. Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, of Albany, who has practical experience, as a former Commissioner of Examinations under the old laws of Insurance Corporations, has been appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, as Superintendent of the new Department. The public have reason to anticipate much good both from the institution itself and its administrator. Few general laws could come more timely. The intimation from its opponents, that the act is mainly designed to create a new source of State patronage by imposing unnecessary charges upon the Insurance offices, is unworthy of consideration. The competiton in the business of Insurance in this City, which the State Convention of 1846, as in the case of Free Banking, wisely left unrestricted, has grown so rapidly of late years that a separate Department, for auditing the returns and examining the securities of the numerous Fire, Life and Marine Associations, has become a State necessity. It is no longer just or practicable to impose its duties upon the Comptroller of the Treasury, and it would be a two-fold wrong to neglect or diminish the guards against fraud and recklessness, the forerunners of ruinious bankruptcy, in a business so important to policy holders, who, in one sense, are made involuntary creditors, as much as the holders of our Bank Note Circulation, which the State has taken abundant care to make doubly secure, first in the proper organization of the Banking Associations, under the General law, and, secondly, by sound and specific pledges of State Stocks for their circulation. It may not be needful to require the pledge and assignment in trust to the new Department of all the securities held by the Insurance Companies, but the frequent periodical description, examination and return of their Stocks and Mortgages to the full extent of their Capital and reported surplus, with plenary power to the Superintendent to demand new securities, where any part of the old are found defective, and to limit and restrain excessive or fictitious dividends, where there is reason to believe them unsound or fraudulent, would seem to be demanded for the safety of the public. Nor do we imagine that any considerable or honest portion of the numerous stockholders in the Fire offices of this City and Brooklyn will be found to object to this surveillance. Their dividends are quite tempting in lucky seasons, and of late years their Stocks have been a popular and tempting investment and speculation, notwithstanding the multiplication of competing companies. If likely to be less so under more light and a State supervision, the sooner the fact is made known the bettar; the sooner the deception of false capital, in the first place, and fictitious "surplus" in the second, is made known to the buyers of such Stocks, the better for themselves and the safer for the policy-holders. The Press and the public have not been without misgivings on this subject, even since the brood of bogus concerns was exposed and driven out some years ago by Commissioner BARNES and Comptroller COOK. But it is utterly impracticable, besides being an ungracious task, to point suspicion to particular offices or to impugn our fire or marine or life underwriters, as a body, without the official data, and these can only be had, in frequent, exact and reliable form, through a State Department. Not less important, to the extent of their business in this State, is the supervision of the numerous foreign agencies, some of which we believe to be fully equal, both in management and security, to the best of our local offices, while others may prove, on examination, even emptier *shells* than the worst of them. It will be no part of the object of the new department to reduce competition, but to render it sound both at home and from abroad.

The following is the December statement of the Illinois Central Company:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres Construction Lands	1,346 15 for	$20,888 09
Acres Int'st Fund lands—old	366 00 for	5,000 00
Acres free land sold	165 64 for	2,327 52
Total sales during m'nth	1,871 79 for	$38,815 61
To which add town lots sale		247 90
Total of all		$39,063 51
Acres sold since Jan 1, 1859	28,063 45 for	145,029 89
Acres sold previous	1,229,835 33 for	15,637,148 95
Total		$16,052,178 84

Construction bonds canceled in December, 1859	$42,500 00	
Construction bonds canceled previously	1,275,000 00—	$1,317,500 00
Freeland bonds canceled in December, 1859	5,000 00	
Freeland bonds canceled previously	177,000 00—	182,000 00
Total bonds canceled up to Dec. 31, 1859		$1,499,500 00
Cash receipts, Dec., 1859		61,310 89
Cash receipts since Jan. 1, 1859		800,533 47
Total cash and bonds received to Dec. 31, 1859		2,387,423 00

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	$65,119 36
Receipts from freight	111,341 26
Receipts from mails	6,358 33
Receipts from rent of road	5,943 42
Receipts from other sources	3,580 38
Total receipts in month of December, 1859	$192,321 74
Total receipts in month of December, 1858	158,893 73
Total receipts in 1859	2,113,377 93
Total receipts in 1858	1,976,578 52

	1856.	1857.	1859.
Traffic	$2,434,877 50	$2,233,964 57	$1,976,578 53
Working ex.	1,444,546 [illegible]	1,791,231 14	1,419,954 80
	$990,332 50	$562,733 43	$556,623 72

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad in December were:

	1858.	1859.
Passengers	$24,515 49	$23,233 52
Freight	24,531 28	28,743 05
Mails	2,037 50	2,100 00
	$51,084 27	$54,076 57
Increase		2,992 30

With reference to the decree ordering the sale of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, for the benefit of the third mortgage bondholders, announced by telegraph, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"The decree provides that the road, franchises, rolling stock, &c., shall be sold by the Receiver in Chillicothe, Ohio, as an entirety, on notice by five weekly publications in papers in Marietta, Chillicothe, Cincinnati and New-York. The *minimum* bid, $200,000, but no bid to be entertained unless backed by a deposit of $100,000, in cash, or $500,000 in first mortgage bonds, to be forfeited in case the purchase money is not paid. The sale is to be subjected to confirmation by the Court, and on confirmation the road and property to be delivered to the purchaser, subject, however, to the control of the Court—full title to pass when the order of distribution shall be made, and on full payment of purchase money.

The question as to the priority of the third mortgage on the rolling stock is left open for future decision. The costs of the suit, of the sale and the receivership, the liabilities of the receiver, all taxes, wages of operatives, claims for supplies, materials, &c., are to be first paid.

The case was heard before Judges BRIGGS and DICKEY.

The third mortgage bondholders were represented by Messrs. McCLINTOCK and SMITH, of Chillicothe; the first and second mortgage by Hon. THOS. EWING, H. STANBERY, N. C. McLEAN and JOHN J. GREEN, Esqs., the company by Messrs. HUNTER, of Lancaster, and WELSH, of Athens. Judge THURMAN was expected to appear for the company, but was detained in Philadelphia. Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON and others also appeared for other parties."

We have been requested to publish the following in reference, and by way of answer, to certain attacks on the credit of some of the Vermont Banks:

BANK COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 5, 1860.

I hereby certify, that on the 26th day of December, 1859, I made such an examination of the Franklin County Bank, and on the 2d day of January, 1860, of the Union Bank and Commercial Bank, in this State, that I am able to say: That the Franklin County Bank has an available surplus exceeding $6,000, after making provision for all its liabilities, and after deducting from its resources all doubtful debts; that the Union Bank has a like surplus of $8,000, and the Commercial Bank a like surplus of $4,500, after providing for a semi-annual dividend of $6,000. That since my appointment as Bank Commissioner, in October, 1857, I have been acquainted personally with the managers of said Banks, and I regard them as cautious men and safe bankers; and so far as my examinations have shown, these Banks have been well managed for the security of the public and the interests of the stockholders—that I believe these Banks are regarded as among the safest Banks in the State, and I consider them perfectly sound, and their bill-holders secured beyond any contingency.

A. B. GARDNER,
Bank Commissioner of Vermont.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$1,073,969	$2,398,887	$4,236,352
Thrown on Market	1,045,027	2,430,975	4,181,233
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$1,593,408	$3,670,757	$5,898,915
Thrown on Market	1,481,837	3,612,562	5,438,994

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,616	$833,664	470	$171,632	153	$56,273
Mf. of Cotton	3,718	1,170,569	550	142,077	607	135,076
Mf. of Silk	1,452	1,338,592	81	59,729	104	99,758
Mf. of Flax	1,349	356,556	92	20,667	184	37,615
Miscellaneous	555	145,210	92	17,596	156	7,921
Total	8,670	$3,844,591	1,285	$411,761	1,204	$336,642
		411,761				3,844,591
Total Entered		$4,256,352	Total Marketed			$4,181,233

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of December, 1859, were ... $86,706
Same month last year ... 79,617
Increase ... $7,089

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 1,648 bbls. Flour, 7,128 sacks Wheat, 2,398 bushels Corn, 242 bushels Rye, 5670 sacks Barley, 2,676 bushels Oats, 1,741 pkgs. Provisions, and 711 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been actively sought after, chiefly within a range of from 17½c.@20c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds are quiet, yet steady.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 100 mats Java at 15c.; 1,000 bags Rio at about 11⅝c., ex ship, and 742 bags Santos on private terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in good request, mainly at 23c.@23½c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been more inquired for, and sales have been made of 1,800 bales, including about 600 bales *in transitu*, at steady prices. We quote lots, here, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ⅌ ℔	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝	8¾
Middling	8⅛	11¼	11⅜	11⅝
Middling Fair	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜	12¾

DYEWOODS—Have been quiet, yet prices have been generally sustained.

FISH—Most kinds have been moderately sought after at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less generally inquired for, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales have been reported of 9,800 bbls, in lots, including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 25; extra State at $5 25@$5 45, mainly at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to very choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80 ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@	$5 00
Superfine State	5 20	@	5 25
Extra State	5 25	@	5 45
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping b'ds.	5 65	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@	6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@	7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 65	@	7 50

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at uniform prices. Sales to-day 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, and Brandywine, &c.; $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is less inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$6 80 ⅌ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is in request at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 15 for Baltimore, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices are lower and unsettled. We have heard of sales of 16,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, at $1 22@$1 23, and Chicago Spring on private terms. Corn is scarce and quiet. Small sales have been reported at 87c.@90c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in limited request, and is heavy, at from 88c.@91c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. A statement of the available supply here—prepared by generally reliable parties—makes the stock 560,554 bushels, including 271,454 bushels afloat and 289,100 bushels in store. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 45½c.@46c.; Western, at 45c.@45½c.; State, at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 42c.@44c.; Southern, at 40c.@42½c. ⅌ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "The market has been somewhat unsettled during the week for State and Western Flour. It opened firmly, with a good inquiry, partly for export and on speculation. Subsequently the demand became less active, and as holders generally offered their supplies freely, prices tended downward. On Thursday more disposition to purchase was manifested, and low grades improved a shade, having been sought after to a fair extent by shippers and speculators. Yesterday the transactions were very moderate, and the market closed heavily. Southern Flour has been in good demand, and prices have been quite firm, the tendency at the close being slightly in favor of sellers. Canada Flour has attracted more attention, at very full rates. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week have been 75,000 bbls. Wheat has been more freely offered, and prices have been leaning in favor of purchasers. The tightness in the money market has tended to lessen the firmness of many holders. The demand has been moderate, chiefly from shippers, who have been more inclined to buy, but at a range of prices too low to satisfy sellers. The principal inquiry has been for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, especially the latter. Yesterday a limited business was transacted, which, however, indicated a heavy market, and a decline in prices. The total sales of Wheat during the week amounted to 70,000 bushels. Corn has been less abundant, and though the demand has been moderate, prices favored sellers towards the close. Rye has been in limited request, and has declined. The available supply, though not remarkably heavy, is in excess of the requirements of buyers. Barley has been sparingly inquired for. The stock here is fair for the season. Holders are firm. In the absence of any important sales, however, quotations are nominal. Oats have been quiet during most of the week. Prices have been depressed."

HAY—We have heard of sales of 600 bales North River at former prices—the market being very firm for desirable lots.

HIDES—The market has been quite active this week. The receipts within the past two days have been unusually large, and prices may be quoted somewhat easier. The principal sales have been: 16,000 Buenos Ayres, 25c., 6 and 8 months; 3,000 Rio Grande, 24c., 6 months; 2,300 Tampico, 21½c., 6 months; 2,100 Rio Hache, 19c.@20c., 6 months; 4,200 Port-au-Platte, supposed 19c., 6 months; 3,000 Association Slaughter, 9½c.@9¾c.

IRON—Has been quiet at old figures.

LEATHER—The market for Sole has been quite tame this week, and in order to effect sales, somewhat lower prices have been accepted.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 80 bbls. New-Orleans at 52c.; small lots of Porto Rico at 33c., and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24½c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain as previously represented. Spirits Turpentine is inquired for, mainly at 44c.@44½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The demand is good for Crude Sperm at buoyant prices, moderate for Whale and Linseed, and quite limited for other descriptions at essentially unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 450 bbls., in lots, at $16 15@$16 25 for old Mess, and $11 60 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is salable and steady at from 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is attracting rather more attention at uniform rates. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots at 10½c.@10⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand at previous figures. Sales to-day, 250 bbls., at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in request at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 9c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 165 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Cassia has been actively sought after, and sales have been reported of 30,000 mats, on terms not ascertained. Other kinds have been in moderate request at old figures.

SUGARS—Have been rather lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to 170 hhds. Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c., chiefly within the range; small lots of New-Orleans at 8¼c.@8⅞c.; 165 hhds do., by auction, at 7⅝c.@8¼c.; and 612 boxes Havana at 8c.@8¾c., mainly at 8⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales have been made of 18,000 bbls. Prime on private terms.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, was well attended, and the bidding indicated considerable spirit. The Greens were generally sold at full rates. Holders freely withdrew the Blacks, as they were not satisfied with the prices offered, though these were generally up to, and in many instances higher than the rates quite recently current in private. Gunpowder, 50½c.; Imperial, 35½c.@47c.; Hyson, 34c.@31½c.; Young Hyson, 27c.@47c.; Oolong, 30c.@64c.; Souchong, 25c.@41½c.; Pekoe, 26½c.@28c.; Pouchong, 25c. ⅌ ℔.

TIN—Has been in limited request, yet prices have been sustained.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported since our last of 95 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 5c.@93c.; 50 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.; 21 cases Florida at 12c.@17c.; and 64 bales Havana at 29c.@31c., ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 200 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claimed higher rates, and thereby, to some extent, checked engagements. For Liverpool, there were taken 17,500 bushels Wheat, part in ship's bags, at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon, and 100 tcs. Rice, at 20s.; and 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d. For London, 390 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 6d.; and 450 tcs. Beef, at 5s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860.

MEATS.

A very moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds at our revised quotations. The available supplies are ample.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ ℔	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ ℔	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ⅌ ℔	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ⅌ ℔	11	@	13
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ ℔	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ ℔	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ⅌ ℔	13	@	14
Beef, corned, ⅌ ℔	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ⅌ ℔	7	@	9
Mutton, legs, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ⅌ ℔	6	@	9
Mutton, chops, ⅌ ℔	12	@	13
Lamb, ⅌ ℔	10	@	13
Veal, hindquarters, ⅌ ℔	11	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ⅌ ℔	15	@	17
Pork, fresh, ⅌ ℔	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ⅌ ℔	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ⅌ ℔	—	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ⅌ ℔	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ⅌ ℔	12	@	14
Bacon, ⅌ ℔	12	@	14
Hams, ⅌ ℔	10	@	14
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	9½	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	80
Lard, ⅌ ℔	11½	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ⅌ ℔	15	@	16
Tripe, ⅌ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is well stocked with the principal varieties. The demand is limited, though prices lean in favor of buyers.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ⅌ ℔	14	@	17
Chickens, Broilers, ⅌ pair	50	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ⅌ ℔	13	@	16
Fowls, ⅌ ℔	9	@	12
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	12	@	16
Geese, ⅌ ℔	9	@	12½
Ducks, ⅌ ℔	12	@	16
Pigeons, Squab, ⅌ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ⅌ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Wood Duck, ⅌ pair	37	@	62½
Black Ducks, ⅌ pair	75	@	1 00
Canvass Back Ducks, ⅌ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Red Head Ducks, ⅌ pair	87	@	1 12
Widgeon, ⅌ pair	62½	@	87½
Teal, ⅌ pair	40	@	60
Pheasants, English, ⅌ pair	3 75	@	4 50
Partridge, ⅌ pair	62½	@	1 00
Quails, ⅌ pair	25	@	37
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	75	@	1 00
Wild Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	14	@	17
Venison, ⅌ ℔	9	@	12
Rabbits, ⅌ pair	37	@	44
Hares, ⅌ pair	56	@	62
Squirrels, grey, each	6	@	—

FISH.

Dealers report a restricted business, without any remarkable alterations in the extent of the supplies, or in the range of prices.

Salmon Trout, ⅌ ℔	—	@	15
Brook Trout, ⅌ ℔	31	@	43
Codfish, ⅌ ℔	7	@	8
Pickerel, ⅌ ℔	12	@	15
Whitefish, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12
Blackfish, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10
Catfish, ⅌ ℔	—	@	8
Perch, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10
Eels, ⅌ ℔	10	@	12
Flounders, ⅌ ℔	7	@	8
Striped Bass, ⅌ ℔	10	@	15
Black Bass, ⅌ ℔	10	@	—
Frost-fish, ⅌ ℔	7	@	8
Haddock, ⅌ ℔	7	@	8
Smelts, ⅌ ℔	12	@	—
Oysters, ⅌ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ⅌ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ⅌ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ⅌ doz	1 00	@	1 25
Crabs, hard, ⅌ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ⅌ ℔	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ ℔	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ⅌ ℔	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ⅌ ℔	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	16
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ ℔	15	@	18
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10

VEGETABLES

Have been freely offered, and have been in rather slack request at our quotations. These—as compared with the current prices given in our last—do not exhibit any very important changes.

Potatoes, Mercers, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	—
Potatoes, ⅌ bushel	62	@	87
Potatoes, ⅌ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bushel	87	@	1 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ half peck	—	@	25
Turnips, ⅌ basket	50	@	56
Turnips, ⅌ peck	25	@	31
Parsnips, ⅌ bunch	—	@	6
Carrots, ⅌ bunch	—	@	6
Beets, ⅌ bunch	—	@	6
Onions, ⅌ peck	37	@	50
Cabbage, ⅌ dozen	50	@	1 00
Cabbage, each	5	@	10
Cabbage, red, ⅌ dozen	87½	@	1 37½
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins, each	8	@	18
Celery, ⅌ bunch	12	@	—
Watercresses, ⅌ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ⅌ basket	75	@	1 00
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Dullness is generally complained of in this line. The assortment is considered as full as usual at this season. Prices are, in the main, tending downward.

Apples, Table, ⅌ peck	37	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ⅌ peck	25	@	50
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	15	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	10	@	12
Walnuts, ⅌ quart	12	@	15
Chestnuts, ⅌ quart	—	@	37
Citron, preserved, ⅌ ℔	25	@	—
Oranges, ⅌ dozen	25	@	62½
Lemons, ⅌ dozen	12	@	37
Cocoanuts, ⅌ dozen	31	@	50
Figs, ⅌ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ⅌ ℔	8	@	—
Dates, ⅌ ℔	—	@	8
Raisins, ⅌ ℔	8	@	10
Currants, ⅌ ℔	6	@	8
Prunes, ⅌ ℔	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been moderate for Butter, fair for Cheese, and limited for Eggs and Honey, at the annexed rates:

Butter, State, ⅌ ℔	20	@	25
Butter, Orange County, ⅌ ℔	28	@	30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	26	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	15	@	22
Butter, roll, ⅌ ℔	18	@	24
Cheese, ⅌ ℔	10	@	14
Eggs, five for	12	@	—
Eggs, eleven for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ ℔	25	@	—
Honey, Buckwheat, ⅌ ℔	14	@	20
Honey, ⅌ can	—	@	50
Honey, ⅌ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CROWN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

BURGLARS, FORGERS AND OTHER CRIMINALS DISPOSED OF.

Thomas Jones and James Wilson, indicted for forgery in the second degree, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. They were charged with passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Wooster Bank of Danbury, Conn. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Charles Lane, *alias* Peter Curry, charged with stealing clothing valued at $50, from Joseph G. Briggs, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Michael McCue pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Johnson and John Hanberry, charged with stealing from the barge *Osprey*, lying at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, canvas, rope, potatoes and cabbages, valued at $108, on Dec. 30, were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for one year each.

John Dawson, indicted for stealing from the dwelling-house of Mr. James McCarty, No. 120 East Twenty-eighth-street, wearing apparel valued at $42, was convicted of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Samuel Perfect was indicted for grand larceny, on a charge of stealing from Mary Ann Roach, on Christmas Day, six English sovereigns and $4 in silver coin. They recently arrived from England in the same ship, and slept in the same room on their arrival. The latter circumstance puzzled the jury, and failing to agree they were discharged.

Opening Letters.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, JAN. 13—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

William Hutchinson, indicted for taking letters which did not belong to him from the Post office, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

William Muehle was put on trial, charged with the same offence. Evidence was given to show that a letter, containing a draft on Belmont, in favor S. H. Strouse & Bro., was put in the Post-office in Columbus, Ga., addressed to S. H. Strouse & Bro.; that about the time when the letter should have arrived here, letters were delivered from the Post-office to a man who was identified by the Post office Clerk as the accused; that the draft was presented at Belmont's and paid, and the Cashier identified the accused as the man who presented it and received the money, and that he recollected him because he asked him if his name was Strouse, and if he had indorsed the draft.

Mr. Ridgway, who appeared for the accused, claimed that there was not sufficient proof of identity, or that the letter had been brought by mail to New-York.

The Jury found a verdict of guilty.

The Jury were then discharged until the 24th inst.

The Case of the Ocean Bird.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, JAN. 13—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

In this matter, the question of bonding which was laid over till this morning, the parties appeared and further argued the case before the Judge, who finally approved the bonds offered by both sets of claimants, and directed that the usual order to discharge under the act of Congress be given to Mr. Williams, and that an order should be entered on the application of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, who presented the consent of the libelant's proctors to that effect, under the 69th rule of the District Court, that the vessel be "delivered up."

These orders were entered, but it appeared that another libel had been filed against the vessel, under which the vessel had been seized; so she still remains in custody of the Marshal.

Important Insurance Case.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF POLICIES.

Charles Mallory, Charles H. Mallory, Charles Grinnell, Elihu Spicer, Jr., Samuel Willetts, Robert Willetts and Daniel J. Willetts vs. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.—This is an action involving an important question as to the nature and construction of policies of insurance. The plaintiffs allege that on the 15th day of November, 1856, they were the owners of the ship *Samuel Willetts*, which was duly registered at the port of Stonington, Conn., and which was of 1,387 tons burden; that on that day the cargo of the said ship was insured by the defendants for one year thereafter, by their agents in this City, Messrs. J. D. Fish & Co., for the sum of $5,000, on all trade voyages "between Atlantic ports of the United States, or the ports of Liverpool, London and Havre, and the Pacific Ocean, the China Seas, including Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and ports in the Indian Ocean,"—the cargo to be valued at $20,000; that in the month of July of that year, on the 3d day of the month, the ship was lost by the perils of the sea, together with her cargo, of value equal to the said sum of $20,000.

The insurance money having been demanded and refused, this action is brought to recover it.

The defence in a denial of the facts generally set forth in the complaint, and an averment that the ship was out of the line of voyages insured at the time of her loss. The answer says: That she was insured only for voyages between ports on either side of the ocean, but was not insured for a trip or voyage *across* the ocean. This is the peculiar point of defence to be passed upon, and settled by this trial. The plaintiffs contended in their opening that it was nonsense to say that such a policy as the one in question did not include the passage *across* the ocean as well as voyages on either side of it. They contended, in short, that this defence was a mere dodge, depending upon the conjunction used, and that the Court would not tolerate it. It was also claimed by the plaintiffs that six or seven other insurance companies had issued, similar to them, similar policies on the ship, which were paid to the amount of sixty or seventy thousand dollars, and that the Union Insurance Company had precisely such a policy on the cargo, which was also paid—this being the only Company which thought it probable that such a defence would stand the test of a trial.

On the trial Capt. Merritt, who was master of the ship at the time of her loss, testified that she was lost about nine miles south of the Jersey shore, on or about the 3d of July, 1857. She was on her homeward voyage from Liverpool.

The case is still on trial, before Justice PIERREPONT, in the Superior Court.

Fullerton & Dunning and Charles O'Conor for plaintiffs; Cutting and Williams for defendants.

Case of the Defaulting Havana Clerk.

Joaquin C. de la Rua vs. Jose M. Pie.—The plaintiffs in this action are a mercantile firm in Havana, and allege that the defendant did in April last, being their collecting clerk, fraudulently convert and appropriate to his own use the proceeds of certain bills of theirs in his hands for collection, amounting to the sum of $10,000. The defendant came to this City, where he was subsequently arrested on the charge and put in prison, where he has remained ever since. He now applied, by his counsel, for a discharge from arrest, upon the condition of making a general assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. The motion was opposed on the ground that such an assignment did not purge the prisoner of the fraud of which he stood charged. Counsel urged that the Court had no power to discharge from arrest a prisoner who was imprisoned for any fraud or embezzlement. The motion was made at Chambers before Justice Leonard, and decision reserved. Ex-Judge G. Dean for motion; Larocque & Barlow opposed.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

On the 17th of January, and daily thereafter during the month, the call of the Special Motion Calendar will be classified in the following manner:

1. Applications for extra allowance.
2. Motions to place actions on the Special Calendar for the Circuit.
3. Motions for attachment for contempt.
4. Motions to discharge from imprisonment.
5. General call of the Calendar.

Counsel wishing to bring on an application or motion out of its order under the first four classes, must state to the Court the number thereof on the Calendar, or the motion will not be then heard.

Parties wishing to set down their motions for a particular day, must sign a consent and file it with the Clerk, who is authorized to reserve it as agreed.

By order of the Court,
JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13, 1860.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Jelleghous vs. The New-York Insurance Company.*—Motion to vacate and set aside judgment for irregularity denied.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Genet vs. Murphy.*—Application granted, and order that the defendant satisfy that part of plaintiff's claim ($276) admitted to be just, and that such order be enforced by judgment.

PERSONAL.

IF MISS JULIA HEALEY, A NATIVE OF Ireland, will send her address to W. B., No. 157 Cedar-st., she will hear of most important positively confidential news respecting her friend Mortimer F. Sh . . .

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL,
FIVE DOLLARS PER TON.
Orders received at the office of the Company,
No. 35 William-st.,
and at the Yard, No. 322 8th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times." New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Husband to Order—The Irish Post.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

BOWERY THEATRE—Boys and Girls of the Present Day—Actress of all Work—Joan of Arc.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Halvei the Unknown—Mother Goose—Robert Macaire—The Happy Man.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Jeunes Gens—La Fille Terrible.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn—Drayton's Parlor Operas—Senor Oliveira.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Red Ranger—Tight Rope Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE—Waugh's Italia.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Equestrian Performances.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Bad weather, which compelled the screw-steamship *New-York* to call at Halifax for a fresh supply of coals, places us under obligations for European advices to Dec. 29. The news is extremely meagre. In reference to the Congress, it was stated that the Pope had declined to send a representative thither, without a distinct repudiation, on the part of Napoleon III., of the remarkable pamphlet, reproduced in the Times on the 9th inst. No further events had occurred in the Morocco war. The Queen of Spain had given birth to a daughter. From China we are informed that the Emperor of China has demanded the mediation of the American Government to avert the war threatened by France and England. Business was active in England. Consols closed on the 28th at 95⅝@95⅝. It is gratifying to be able to announce, in connection with this news, that the questions at issue between the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company and the New-York Associated Press have been adjusted; and that our European dispatches from Halifax will hereafter be forwarded without resort to the employment of a horse express between that point and Sackville.

From Mexico, we have word that the order transmitted by the Liberal Government to Gen. Pesquiera, requiring the readmission of Capt. Stone into Sonora, would, in all likelihood, be disregarded. The Liberals, commanded by Gen. Alvarez, had secured important victories in Tehuantepec and Oaxaca. Zacatecas had also been recovered from the Conservatives. It was reported, on the strength of statements derived from the French and British legations, that French and Spanish squadrons were shortly to visit Vera Cruz, to exact reparation for damages inflicted upon Spanish subjects. Gen. Degollado had published an order of the day, attributing his recent defeat to the cowardice of his officers. Some of them had been placed under arrest.

Our advices from Havana extend to the 10th inst. The interest in the Moorish war was becoming general and enthusiastic. Companies of young men were organizing and drilling, and petitions reached the Captain-General from all quarters for permission to join the army in the field, and for means of transportation. A proclamation, inviting a general subscription toward the expenses of the war, had been issued. The markets were without important change.

The Senate of the United States was not in session yesterday. In the House of Representatives, a sharp and ill-tempered conversation passed between Mr. Smith, of Virginia, and Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, the latter defending various positions of Helper's book, and Mr. Smith retorting with his accustomed presumptuous insolence. Mr. Hatton, of Tennessee, (Am.,) subsequently spoke in defence of his votes for Mr. Gilmer, and justifying his fellow partisans for their refusal to sustain an Administration candidate. Other Southern Americans participated in the debate which followed, responding to the attacks of Mr. Leake, of Virginia, and others of the Democratic side. Ex-Gov. Pennington, of New-Jersey, eventually obtained the floor, and after some remarks in condemnation of the course of debate, moved that the House proceed to vote upon the Speakership; that when it should adjourn it be until Monday, and that on Monday it should choose a Speaker from the two candidates having the highest number of votes on the last ballot of Friday. The motion was met by a question of order, and without action, the House adjourned.

The transactions at Lawrence, yesterday, were in amount a repetition of those which transpired the day previous. The examination of the ruins reveals now and then another mangled body, but it is hoped that the end of these mournful discoveries will speedily be reached, as the search is prosecuted vigorously and thoroughly. The drift of the evidence before the Coroner is to fasten the responsibility of the disaster more decisively upon the contractor under whose supervision the Mills were constructed, while it tends to show that the present owners did all in their power to render the structure secure. The number of lives lost will not be seriously increased by a completion of the list of those still missing.

The Democratic Convention of Indiana adopted resolutions reaffirming the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, approving of the general conduct of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and reprobating the existing agitation of the Slavery question. The delegates to Charleston are instructed to sustain Mr. Douglas.

Resolutions have passed the Senate of Pennsylvania, and through two readings in the House, approving the course of the members from the State in Congress, and condemning the factious course of the Administration Party in resisting the election of a Speaker.

The Legislature dispatched a reasonable task of law-making yesterday. The act amending the one in reference to companies navigating Long Island Sound passed the Senate; and there were introduced bills exempting the property of firemen, to the amount of $500, from taxation, abolishing the Board of Record Commissioners, exempting the Academy of Music from taxation, and for the construction of the Broadway Parallel Railroad. In the Assembly, the bills introduced were for the election of Inspectors and Canvassers in New-York, to incorporate the New-York Bay steamboat Company and the Minstrel Fund Association, and to divide the Sixth Judicial District. Notice of a bill, providing for the payment of the interest upon the Canal drafts, was given. Both Senate and Assembly adjourned to Monday evening.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, yesterday, the report of the General Superintendent, in relation to the arrest of an alleged fugitive slave, was received. The particulars of the arrest were given, and the Superintendent reported the record correct—any further investigation, in his opinion, could only determine the validity of the charge of intoxication which had been made to all appearances in good faith. When the report had been read, Commissioner Bowen offered a resolution to the effect that arresting fugitive slaves formed no part of a State policeman's duty; and that any action of the kind would be considered proper cause for discipline and correction. The resolution was lost by a vote of 3 to 2.

In Money affairs there was some further improvement yesterday, both at Bank and on the Street, and the Stock Market responded to this change by an advance of ½ per cent. on most of the Railway shares, and closed firm.

Cotton was in more demand, at former prices. Flour attracted less general attention, and closed heavily. Wheat was depressed, and a shade cheaper. Other kinds of Grain were quiet. Coffee was in fair request; as were likewise Hay, Hops, Spirits Turpentine, Tallow and Tobacco. Refined Ingot Copper, Hides, Adamantine Candles, Sperm Oil and Cassia were brisker. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Rice, Sugars, Molasses and Whisky. The public sale of Teas indicated a stronger market. Freights were inactive, owing, in pait, to the increased firmness of shipowners.

A Senatorial Caucus.

The successive demonstrations of the Western Democracy, in favor of those political principles of which the leaders of the extreme Southern wing of that party have chosen to make Senator Douglas the inevitable incarnation, seem to have frightened the Disunionist friends of the existing Administration quite from their propriety.

The extraordinary disappearance of Mr. Breckinridge's name from the very records of the Democratic Convention in Kentucky, and the conjunction of Mr. Douglas with Mr. Guthrie in the instructions given by that body to its delegates, were instantly followed by a series of explosions from the next friends of Mr. Buchanan in the Senate. It is a very pleasant and creditable practice, as our readers know, of certain members of that august body to convert the Senate chamber from time to time into a party caucus, in which the prospects of one or another political organization are discussed, with as much freedom from any irrelevant reference to merely national matters as if the debate were going on in Tammany or Mozart Hall. It is due to the Republican Senators to say that they have indulged in this conversion to private uses of the public armchairs, the public carpets and the public time, much less than their opponents. They have mainly confined themselves, like Senator Douglas at the present moment, to replying to attacks made upon them from one or another quarter; and it would probably be asking too much of human nature to require any public man to surrender to his enemies the undisputed use of the whole Senatorial machinery against himself or his political allies. But the custom is so intolerably inconsistent, alike with the true dignity of the Senate, and with the interests of the nation, that almost any sacrifice should be made by Senators which may tend to suppress it.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, began the offences of the present week with a two days' harangue, nominally upon Mr. Pugh's proposition to authorize the election of Territorial officers by the people, but really upon the state of the Democratic Party, and the means of preventing the Democracy, if possible, from making Mr. Douglas their candidate for the Presidency in 1860. The exordium of his speech was rhetorical and unhappy, the laborious recital of a necessary but disagreeable preamble, for it referred to the natural bearings of the proposition he had chosen for his text. It was a tithe which the Senator plainly felt constrained to pay to the decorum of the place, and the proprieties of his position; and he paid it with a very bad grace. It was only when he had performed this irksome duty that Mr. Green began to talk in earnest. He then devoted himself for two successive mornings to show that, as Mr. Douglas evidently wished to put the question of Slavery in the Territories out of the reach of Congress entirely, and to unite the conservative sentiment of the whole country upon a national platform of non-intervention in regard to the purely domestic institutions of every organized body of American citizens, whether in the inchoate condition of a Territory or in the perfect development of a State, he was by no means the proper person to be nominated for the Presidency by a party which desired to push the North and the South continually into collision. So self-evident a proposition might, perhaps, have been left to speak for itself, even in a caucus. It was certainly not at all worth while to inflict it in showers of diffusive speech upon the whole reading population of the United States.

Mr. Green had no sooner exhausted his resources than Mr. Clay, of Alabama, who had acted as a sort of clerk to the Senator from Missouri through his performance, reading long extracts while the orator drew breath, made some cheerful little demonstrations of his own, the immediate practical result of which, according to the telegraph, seems to have been to secure the admission of a set of "Douglas Delegates" into the Democratic Convention at Montgomery. Mr. Pugh then defended his proposition from the attacks which it had incurred, but had no sooner taken his seat than the strictly caucus fight began again, Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, at its head; and eventually ended in bringing forward the Senator from Illinois to define his position for the hundredth time, in the plainest and most unmistakeable terms.

Now, so far as the Democratic Party is concerned, we dare say all this may have been very interesting and important. Interpreted by the running commentary of a succession of State Conventions, it may possibly afford the organizers of that party considerable light upon the true designs of some of their most conspicuous public men, and be of great use to them in their preparations for their coming Parliament at Charleston. But we should be glad to know at precisely what period of our national history it was ordained and established that any number of the Senators of the United States should have the free use of the Senate Chamber whenever it pleased them to take it, for the purpose of perfecting their private partisan arrangements. We have grown quite used to all sorts of antics from the House of Representatives, and can even afford to be surprised at the singular primness and prudery of a member who proposes, as Mr. Haskin of New-York the other day did, that the use of firearms in the legislative hall ought to be given up "when the House is organized." But from the Senate we still look for dignity, decorum and some consideration for the duties which they owe to their constituents and their country.

Spawning Statutes.

Judging from the multiplicity of notices of bills which are pouring in upon both branches of the Legislature at Albany, we fear the approaching session will be as prolific in laws as so many of its predecessors. Before it is too late, however, it may not be amiss to beg of the members to remember, that the curse of the country and of the age in which we live is over legislation. The habits and training of the American people are happily such that they can live with very little government, and everything which is left entirely to itself, and in which the law does not meddle, is pretty sure to be well done. Most of our troubles and griefs and annoyances are, in fact, caused by acts of Congress, or acts of the Legislature. If our statutes were diminished by one-third, we verily believe we should be much better off than we are. The mania for bringing fresh ones into existence, by which all members of the Legislature are actuated in these latter days, is one of the worst evils of the times. It burdens the Courts, confuses the bar, and unsettles business. It leads, moreover, to the introduction of hasty and ill-considered bills, which after annoying the whole State by their brief operation, bring all law into contempt by their sudden repeal. An act of the Legislature ought to be the fruit of much thought and much discussion, and ought to embody not the whim or crotchet of an individual, but the clearly and thoroughly expressed will of the public. If ambitious politicians will only devote a small portion of their energy to the work of securing a better execution of the laws already in force, we will cheerfully excuse them from the consideration of new ones. There are but few things in the social or political condition of the State of New-York at this moment which would not be the better for being let alone. If the Legislature knew its duty, it would make the smallness of the volume which is to contain the result of its labors the great object of its ambition.

Car-Cramming.

The City Railroad Companies will forgive us for once more returning to the subject of their crowding their cars, when we mention that we have a suggestion to make for their benefit. They have laid down the doctrine that the passengers who have seats have no rights which a corporation is bound to respect, and that everybody who is willing to be packed into the inside, and left to stand up, ought to be packed in. In short, those who come up after the car is full, are entitled to more consideration than those who already occupy the seats. We controverted this theory yesterday, but as we do not expect the Companies to adopt our views until our logic is aided by the police—which we confidently hope will shortly be the case,—we beg to recommend that, in the meantime, in order to afford more standing room, the seats be removed in all the cars. If the Directors are really sincere in the wish they express to accommodate as many as possible, this is the way to do it. The benches and cushions once gone, the passengers can be packed close to the windows all round, and by making them stand sideways, and squeezing them a little more, there is no doubt double the number could be inserted than find entrance under the present ridiculously liberal system. This would also do away with the expensive necessity for straps overhead. In a tightly packed car, of course, jolting and swaying could throw nobody off his balance, and in cold weather the advantages of close contact with one's fellow creatures would only need to be felt in order to be appreciated. The fares might be collected through holes in the roof, and a small light ladder or flight of steps could readily be affixed to the side of the car to enable the conductor to mount for that purpose. In short, as the problem which the Directors have given themselves to solve, is how to carry the greatest number in a given space, without reference either to comfort, light, ventilation, or common decency, we feel satisfied that our scheme will meet with instant adoption.

We may mention for their information, however, that they may thank their stars—by which we mean, of course, the glorious constellation of freedom's spangled flag—that they are exercising their vocation as packers and squeezers here, and not in Paris. If they ran cars under Louis Napoleon, a *sergenl de ville* or *gendarme* would lay violent hands upon any conductor who dared to admit a single person after the seats were filled. If anything of the kind is attempted in a Paris omnibus, as thousands of our readers can doubtless testify, the Police at once settle the question, without caring a straw whether the Company is willing to "stipulate" in the matter or not. Now, Mr. Fernando Wood is fond of likening himself to the French Emperor. Suppose he should take it into his head to adopt this portion of the imperial *régime*, and to see that no licensed vehicle be allowed to carry more than its legal number of passengers, and to compel those who monopolize the avenue railroads to put on more cars, whether they think it fair or foul—whether they find it perfectly convenient or disgustingly the reverse?

Runaway Wives and Railways.

The Charleston *Mercury*, with the view of contributing to the settlement of the Slavery question, has been looking into the state of Northern morals, and has discovered, from "reliable statistics," that more wives of Northern men, in proportion to the whole number, run away from their husbands than negro slaves from their masters. This is a step in the right direction. Let this fact, and a few more like it, be once well authenticated and widely circulated, and peace will soon reign within our borders. For this purpose we cordially recommend the *Mercury* to publish the said "reliable statistics," and also to indicate where they may be found. The horrible infidelity of Northern wives which our Southern contemporary has so properly exposed, is clearly another proof of the "failure of free society." We believe, too, that if our contemporary will extend his researches, he will discover that most of these frail and erring creatures have taken their departure from their husbands' homes by railroad. We mention this fact to show the iniquity of maintaining, at such enormous expense, the vast network of lines which now covers the North. A mode of conveyance, which can thus be made subservient to the worst passions of our nature, which affords to women—who, from their earliest years, have witnessed the monthly degradation of their parents in paying the servants' wages—the means of breaking their marriage vows, ought not to be tolerated one minute longer than can be helped. Northern women, our contemporary will agree with us and every friend of virtue in thinking, are not persons who can be safely permitted to have railroad trains shrieking and rumbling temptation under their windows four or five times a day.

Moreover, we are well convinced it can be clearly shown that more white men get drunk at the North every year than negroes at the South in a year and a half. If our surmise be correct, what becomes of the Missouri Compromise, the English bill, the Dred Scott decision and the Amistad claim and Helper's book? A child must see that if the Charleston *Mercury* will only keep drawing on its statistics, harmony will soon be restored to every portion of this distracted country.

The Mayor Pays his Debts.—Mayor Wood evidently means to follow Falstaff's hint, "Purge, and live cleanly." He is beginning his term of office in the most unexpected manner, by paying his debts, and unlike very many other aspirants after power, declines to kick away the ladder by which he has climbed into the heaven of his hopes. He has just selected the newspapers in which he intends that his ordinances shall be published, and has nominated the following journals in the following order of merit: "The *Tribune, Herald, Journal of Commerce* and *Daily News*." It is a little unkind in our new Chief Magistrate thus to snub his old ally of the *Herald*, who supported him even in those dark days when he preached the gospel of sedition to the starving poor; but the *Tribune* is a new recruit, and certainly earned its rank in his favor by its labors at the polls in the recent election. But for the Republicans whom the *Tribune* led blindfolded into the ditch of defeat with the facetious cry of "Opdyke and Victory," Mr. Wood could never have been elected. The unsuspected adherence of the *Tribune* to his cause, which he has now so inconsiderately revealed, barely neutralized the mischievous effect which the support of the *Herald* must else have exercised upon his fortunes. It is but just that the true conqueror should wear the laurels. The *Tribune* was the McMahon of Mr. Wood's Magenta, and may fairly parade the Marshal's baton which it has now received. We rejoice with our contemporary as heartily as we condole with the *Journal of Commerce*, which has an honest right to exclaim, with the ancient Greek, "What foolish thing have I said that this sorry compliment should be paid to me?" or with Mr. Opdyke and his Republican friends, upon whom the light has been so cruelly and so suddenly flashed.

British and American Postal Affairs.

We have the returns of the British Post-office Department to compare, or rather contrast, with those of our Postmaster-General. The two documents are as unlike in their general style as in the results which they unfold. The one is a clear, precise, business-like statement—the other a document confused in its general plan, and most discouraging in the conclusions to which it leads.

The leading figures of the British statement, when converted into our currency, are chiefly as follows:

Ordinary receipts	$15,877,500
Expenditures	9,474,585
Absolute excess of all receipts over total expenditures	6,403,215
Cost of carrying the mail in the United Kingdom	3,447,285

The Post-office thus yields a large and important revenue to the Government. Six millions and a half of dollars are annually derived from a department, which here is but a source of pecuniary exhaustion, and incessant complaint; and that, too, after yielding a vast number of conveniences and advantages, of which the people of the United States have no experience and a very dim idea. Thus, the Post-office in England is the safe and always accessible means of transmitting money, without hazard to the sender, or a cost the most parsimonious need shrink from. The letter is carried on an average of half the expense to the writer which is incurred in America. Rates of postage for papers, magazines and books, are greatly lower. Facilities for early and frequent delivery of letters in towns are systematized upon a basis which is doubtless Utopian in the eyes of our own department. In the great cities, where intercourse between the resident million requires all possible expedition, and greater frequency than between different districts of a kingdom, there is an admirable scheme of transmitting drop-letters, with very great advantages over the inchoate but well-intentioned efforts of our own local Postmaster. And these results, moreover, are attained without an ungenerous limitation of the franking privilege; and with the reservation of nearly $200,000, as allowances for superannuated servants of the department—a class of beneficiaries, it may be remarked, never likely to exist in our incessantly shifting scheme of appointments and removals. The fortunate working of the British Post-office is, in short, the result of shrewd business management—of that sagacious pre-calculation, which has liberally sacrificed instant profits to insure augmented returns in the future; and above all, of a thorough and veteran acquaintance with the routine of the department which brings the experience of all past years to bear upon the present.

The presentation afforded by the report of Mr. Holt, upon the same topics as those we have quoted from the British return, is as follows:

Actual receipts	$7,968,484
Expenditures	15,754,000
Deficit	7,785,516
Cost of inland transportation	6,112,996

The annual *loss* of our system exceeds the very large aggregate earnings of the British. And this with a variety of disadvantages, which may fairly invite the compassion of Englishmen. Our mails have neither celerity, certainty, nor safety. Express lines with heavy packages uniformly anticipate the mail-bag with its light epistolary freight. The letters which on one occasion, by a happy accident, reach the recipient in four days from New-Orleans, on the next will be ten days in transit. A single arrival here, often places upon our tables files of New-Orleans daily papers with dates a week asunder. There is no attempt at that system of money orders, the popularity and utility of which in England, are evinced by the circumstance, that the trifling commission charged by the Post-office yields it an aggregate yearly revenue exceeding half a million of dollars. We have no well-administered system of City delivery; we have no economy, much ill-judged and mistimed parsimony, and three or four Overland Mail routes. Perhaps in the latter we may note a characteristic and exemplary trait of our postal system. These mail lines, through a howling wilderness, were placed in operation in September, 1858. Their annual cost falls but a fraction short of a million dollars; while, according to the report of Mr. Holt, the receipts for the first year have barely exceeded $27,000, and as the number of letters transmitted was only 270,000, including franked matter, it is safe to say each letter carried from the Mississippi to the Pacific has taxed the Federal Treasury to the extent of $3 25. Even with the most hopeful estimates of future profits, the Postmaster-General is constrained to admit that the contract will leave Government the loser of $3,000,000.

It is absurd to close our eyes to the inference that it is to management like this we owe the story of swelling deficiencies. The Post-Office Department differs from any other in the Government, in the fact that it exacts for its prosperous conduct, not State-craft, but merely keen, practiced business tact. It demands something more than the clever smartness of an average country attorney, or the quickness at figures and accounts which may make a good auditor or actuary. Even that almost universal solvent of business difficulties, common sense, fails of entire aptitude here, because a mature acquaintance with the modern and extended systems of expressing and mail carriage, and their numberless agencies, are an indispensable prerequisite to a competent superintendent. There is no question whatever that the business manager of the Adams, the American, or any other cleverly conducted express company, if transferred to the head of the Post-office Department, would make a far better executive officer than the most accomplished statesman or consummate politician, whose merits have been universally recognized. The English system has become what it is because, through all Cabinet changes, Rowland Hill, the parent of cheap postage, has ruled its affairs. When the American Department is similarly placed in the hands of a shrewd, careful business manager, it will present results a little less painfully dissimilar.

The Election of Speaker.

Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, made a brief, manly, and sensible speech, yesterday, in favor of the adoption of the plurality rule, and the immediate organization of the House of Representatives, no matter under what auspices. Such a speech might have been more effective in the House, perhaps, had it not proceeded from a member of the party which is likely to profit by the adoption of the suggestion it contains; but this circumstance will not at all impair the force upon the country of its vigorous and patriotic protest against the clamorous trifling in which the delegates of the American people have consumed so many dreary weeks. Such displays as took place in the Representatives' Hall, on Thursday night, are not more truly disgraceful, though they are more flagrant and startling, than the imbecility, want of public spirit, and intensity of partisan greed which can obstinately impede for weeks and months the organization of a great body of public servants, to the instant detriment of every public interest, and the prospective demoralization of the whole political life of the country. That Mr. Clark should insolently snub Mr. Haskin, and Mr. Haskin raise revolvers upon the floor; that Mr. Smith, of egg-nogg notoriety, should declare Mr. Bingham "worthy of the scorn and detestation of every man who forms part of the American Union," assure him that if he were one of Mr. Smith's slaves "he would get what he deserved," notably a sound whipping, and "direct him to take his seat;" and that Mr. Bingham should thereupon do as he was bid, "regretting that the gentleman was so ill-mannered"—all this is certainly a very pitiful and contemptible exhibition. Neither can it be thought very creditable to the wit of Mr. Stevens, that he should quiz the Clerk by sending up a "German paper," with a request to that hapless functionary to read out an extract from its, to him, hieroglyphical columns; nor highly indicative of the general good sense of the elect of the Union, that they should have been thrown into convulsions of anxiety, because Mr. Conklin sent Mr. Barksdale, a note "containing a small bit of court plaster," no doubt in view of probable contingencies in which such a styptic might be of use to the member from Mississippi. But these are all things which, as Mr. Etheridge, of Tennesssee, with complacent philosophy, remarked, "must be sometimes expected to occur." No man is always wise, and parliaments of fools may have their place in Heaven's design, with the earthquake and the storm, the Borgia and the Catiline.

A House organized in form, however, is, unhappily, necessary to the payment of the public debts and the transaction of its business; and at no matter what cost to personal ambitions or party plans, a House organized in form the country now impatiently demands. Mr. Smith can surely parade his impertinence, Mr. Bingham his meekness, and Mr. Haskin his protective revolvers, as effectively before a Speaker as before a Clerk, and with this advantage, that when the galleries venture to anticipate the verdict of the nation, as they yesterday did, and hiss the brawlers on the floor, a Speaker may do what a Clerk cannot, and sweep the unpleasant critics from the "swelling scene."

The Tribune in School.

The New-York *Tribune* is evidently preparing to shorten sail in expectation of a coming storm. It no longer talks of irrepressible conflicts between the North and the South, and even takes Mr. Charles O'Conor sharply to task for asserting that no compromise with Slavery ought to be tolerated if that institution is the evil thing which it is represented to be.

While the election of Mr. Sherman to the Speakership of the House of Representatives and the organization of that body in a Republican sense seemed immediately imminent, our contemporary exulted as in the prospect of an impending victory over some deadly foe. Then, as in 1857, on issuing from what it called the "White Plains battle of Freedom," the *Tribune* "recognized the truth that Freedom and Slavery are here grappled in deadly conflict, and that in the result one or the other of them must lose all control over the Federal Government." It had sweet visions then, we suppose, of an approaching season of famine for the too-long fatted political kine of the Democracy and of the South, and was wholly indisposed to adopt the proud Roman rule and "spare the defeated." The "black flag of Slavery" must be utterly humbled and taken out of the sunshine which it had so long obscured; and the *Tribune* made scornful mirth over those absurd Non-Interventionists who, to use its own candid version of their creed, believe, "with Judge Douglas, that it is none of our business whether the people of the Slave States choose to have fried negroes for breakfast and dinner, or for breakfast only."

Now it meekly advances the proposition that "whether Slavery be an evil or no, it must be left to the discretion and control of those local communities in which it exists." The discipline of disappointment is already beginning to produce its usual wholesome fruits.

The Age of Pamphlets.—This is truly the golden age of pamphleteers. The organization of the American House of Representatives is delayed to advertise Helper's *Impending Crisis of the South*, and the Pope of Rome refuses to send a delegate to the Congress of Paris unless Napoleon III. will deny the authorship of the pamphlet entitled *La Pape et le Congrés!* Certainly Galileo was right, and the world does move. We shall probably hear before long that the Emperor of China has been dethroned by the publication in Mantchoo of an astronomical treatise questioning the reality of his blood relationship with the Sun and the Moon.

The Exiled Kentuckians.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives publicity to the following offer of shelter to the parties recently expelled from Kentucky by a Pro-Slavery mob:

Eds. Gazette: You will be kind enough to publish the inclosed resolutions, just received from the Free Presbyterian Church at Kingston, Decatur County, Ind. The oldest members of this communion emigrated from Bourbon and Nicholas Counties, Ky., some thirty-five or forty years ago. Their native hospitality, which still seems to live even on free soil, and in *hoosierdom* tenders to these injured strangers the homes which first of all they would now seem to need. Should they find it convenient to accept the offer, they may themselves testify as to how freely and liberally it has been fulfilled.

Respectfully, W. P.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with Rev. John G. Fee and his associates, who have been, and yet may be, exiled from their homes by the persecutions of American Slavery, and we hereby most cordially tender them the hospitalities of our homes so long as it may be necessary for them to abide with us.

Resolved, That we procure the publication of the above in one or more of the Cincinnati papers.

J. C. ADAMS, Clerk.

Kingston, Ind., Jan. 8, 1860.

P. S.—The Church aforesaid is easily reached by the I. & C. R. R., McBay's Station, four miles east of Greensburg.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

The Steamship New-York at Halifax.

The Pope and the Recent French Pamphlet.

American Mediation Sought by the Emperor of China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Halifax, Friday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *New-York*, from Bremen, *via* Southampton, 29th ult., arrived at this port this afternoon, for one hundred tons of coal, with which to continue her voyage to New-York.

She has had heavy weather, but sustained no damage.

The *New-York* brings only the London *Times* of the 29th, and the news is consequently quite meagre.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, the 24th ult.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, the 25th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday, the 27th.

THE CONGRESS.

The Pope refuses to be represented in the Paris Congress unless the rumored authorship of the pamphlet entitled *Le Pape et le Congrès* be denied by Napoleon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The occurrence of the Christmas holidays had caused quietness in the English markets.

Consols were quoted at the close of business on the 28th at 95⅝@95⅝. The demand for discount was active in view of the payments of the end of the year, but there was no pressure, and the ruling rate was 2½ per cent.

FRANCE.

There had been a decline on the Paris Bourse. The Rentes were quoted at 69f. 70c.

SPAIN.

There is nothing of interest as to the war between Spain and Morocco.

The Queen of Spain had been safely delivered of a Princess.

CHINA.

Advices from China state that the Government of that Empire had applied for American mediation to avert the threatened hostilities with England and France.

The ship *Flora Temple*, with eight hundred coolies, bound to Havana, had been wrecked in the China Sea.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Dec. 28—Evening.

Cotton—The sales of Cotton during the past two days have been only 8,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. Monday was observed as a holiday. The market was very dull at the close, and prices were easier though quotably unchanged.

Breadstuffs—The Breadstuffs market is quiet, but steady at Friday's rates. Wheat has an advancing tendency.

Provisions—The Provision market is dull.

Produce—Sugar is firm and 6d. higher. The Holidays produced quietness in all articles.

State of Trade.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was dull.

London Markets.—In London, on Wednesday, Tea and Coffee were firm. Sugar and Tallow quiet.

POLITICAL.

The Indiana Democratic Convention.

CONSERVATIVE RESOLUTIONS — DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON INSTRUCTED TO VOTE FOR MR. DOUGLAS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Friday, Jan. 13.

The majority of the candidates on the State ticket are Administration men.

The resolutions adopted are very long, and in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution. They declare it is inexpedient to exercise doubtful constitutional powers; repudiate all sectional parties and platforms concerning Slavery; indorse the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska; refer to the contest now going on at Washington for the Speakership, and call on the Democratic members of the House from Indiana to stand firmly by the regular Democratic nominee. The resolutions also denounce the agitation of the Slavery question; favor the honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba; denounce the laws recently enacted in Massachusetts in regard to foreign-born citizens, and oppose the efforts of the Republican Party to kindle anew the fires of fanaticism, and to establish laws calculated to infringe upon the rights of the people.

The resolutions also declare that we wish success to the Buchanan Administration, and that we will defend his action upon all proper occasions in carrying out the principles of the Democratic Party.

The resolutions also indorse Gov. Willard's Administration, and instruct the delegates from Indiana to the Charleston Convention to cast their votes as a unit for Mr. Douglas. They also protest against all acts which tend to make this Union less perfect; denounce the Harper's Ferry raid; favor giving a homestead to all actual settlers; accept the decision of the Supreme Court as evidence of the true meaning of the Constitution; reaffirm the principles of the Cincinnati platform as expounded in Mr. Bucaanan's letter of acceptance; and oppose the reopening of the slave trade.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* at 10 o'clock this morning, in good order.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

IRDORSEMENT OF THE DELEGATION IN CONGRESS.

Harrisburgh, Friday, Jan. 13.

Resolutions approving the firm and dignified course pursued by the Pennsylvania representatives in Congress who have opposed the faithless and corrupt national Administration in the protracted contest for Speaker, and declaring that Pennsylvania remains true to the Constitution and the Union, treating the threats of disunion with contempt and scorn, passed the Senate finally by a vote of 19 to 11. They also passed to a second reading in the House by 65 to 31, and were read a third time. Pending a discussion on the third reading, the House adjourned.

Alabama Democratic State Convention.

Montgomery, Ala., Friday, Jan. 13.

The Democratic State Convention is working smoothly. The Forsyth delegates from Mobile have obtained seats.

Dinner to Hon. Bailie Peyton.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 13.

The dinner to Hon. Baillie Peyton takes place to-morrow at the Academy of Music. It will be attended by quite a number of members of Congress.

The Harvard College Assault.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 13.

William H. Forbes, student at Harvard College, was to-day held to bail in $5,000 for his assault on Officer Hilton. He gave the required bail, and then left for his home in Milton.

From the Boston Advertiser.

It has been well known for some time past, among the students of Harvard and Yale Colleges, that the Bibles belonging to their respective chapels had been abstracted and exchanged. The Yale men succeeded in placing the Harvard Bible on the Yale pulpit without detection—but one of the Harvard men, whilst attempting to do the same with the Yale Bible, early yesterday morning, was seized by a detective, who had been placed in the chapel by the Faculty of the College. A vigorous resistance was made, during which the detective discharged his revolver, without injury to the student, who struck him a heavy blow with a Baltimore billy, and then surrendered, being apprehensive of a second shot. The two remained in the chapel till morning, where they were found by the janitor. A hearing was had yesterday morning before Justice Ladd, of Cambridgeport, who committed the student to await the result of the officer's wound, which, we understand, is not as serious as at first supposed. The affair is greatly regretted by all parties. The student is much beloved by all his class, many of whom have experienced his kindness during illness and financial distress. It is perfectly certain that he had no murderous or criminal intent when he engaged in the undertaking which unexpectedly led to a result so serious. He was doubtless aware that he was transgressing college rules and was amenable to ordinary college discipline; but did not expect to encounter an armed watchman. Although he yielded at first to a natural impulse to resist the officer, he did not persevere in that course, but surrendered after striking a single blow, desiring the officer to allow his wounds to receive proper medical treatment. He subsequently took the first opportunity to send a classmate to the officer's house to express his sorrow and to offer any possible assistance.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Jan. 13—P. M.

The steamship *Europa* has not yet arrived at Halifax.

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 13.

There are no signs as yet of the steamship *Hungarian*, now fully due at this port.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 13.

Exports of the week	$119,985
Decrease as compared with last year	66,621
Imports of the week	137,988
Increase over same week last year	73,542

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR quiet; Howard-street and Ohio held at $5 50. WHEAT buoyant and scarce; choice White, $1 45; prime do., $1 37@$1 40; Red, $1 27@$1 30. CORN buoyant; White, 73c.@75c.; Yellow, 78c.@80c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull, 25¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 34@$1 36; White, $1 49@$1 50. CORN dull; Yellow, 76c. WHISKY dull, at 25c. 26¼c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 13.

HOGS—Receipts light and demand moderate; sales 450, at $6 35@$6 50. MESS PORK closed buoyant at $16. BACON quiet. LARD buoyant at 10c. FLOUR quiet.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 1,500 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,500 bales, the market closing firm for the better grades; Middling, 10¼c.@10¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 13.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 49¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾.

Exchanges.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 13.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan 13.

Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the American Institute took place on Thursday evening to hear the report of the Committee appointed at an informal meeting, to select names to put in nomination for office for the ensuing year. The meeting was not so large as the previous one, but was less divided in opinion, the majority being of the old complexion. The nominations were as follows: *President*—ROBERT L. PELL. *Vice-Presidents*—D. R. JAQUES, —— LAWTON, JOHN C. JOHNSTON. *Recording Secretary*—H. MEIGS. *Agent and Corresponding Secretary*—WM. B. LEONARD. *Treasurer*—B. LEWIS, Jr. *Finance Committee*—THOS. WILLIS, Jr., S. R. COMSTOCK, C. A. WHITNEY, P. H. TITUS, J. C. PARSONS. A motion also to publish the list in one of the three leading papers was voted down. There is some talk of nominating another ticket.

THE AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The members of this Committee met last evening, at No. 187 Bowery. There was a full attendance. Election of permanent officers was the only business transacted. The following were the officers elected: President, A. J. H. DUGANNE; Vice-Presidents, Gilbert C. Deane and Wm. Stokely; Secretaries, Benj. W. Winans and Joseph A. Kenzon; Treasurer, L. W. Parks. A committee of five was chosen to prepare by-laws for the government of the Committee. A resolution passed to prohibit cigar-smoking at the sessions of Committees, and the newly-elected officers notified to be ready to qualify at the next meeting, when an adjournment took place till the first Friday evening in February.

FATAL FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—On Thursday morning, while ISAAC C. BENNETT, a native of New-Hampshire, 60 years of age, was engaged in painting the building No. 577 Broadway, he fell through an open hatchway a distance of sixteen feet, and broke his collar-bone and several ribs. These injuries yesterday resulted in his decease. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict censuring Mr. PEYSER, the lessee of the store, for not having the hoistway properly protected with a railing.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—The Young Men's Democratic Union Club met at the Mercer House last evening, H. N. CARR in the Chair. There was not any business of special public interest before the Board. Reports were received from the various Committees, and there was some talk in relation to the location of permanent rooms for the Club, after which they adjourned.

NEW-YORK DELEGATION TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—A meeting of the Delegates elect to the Charleston Convention, representing the Mozart Hall wing of the Democracy, was held at the Astor House last evening. A free interchange of sentiment took place, and it is understood that perfect unanimity of opinion exists as to the course to be pursued by their Delegates from this State.

WAIFS.—Two foundlings were handed over to the care of the Almshouse Governors, yesterday. One had been left in a stage of the Yellow Bird line, and the other was found in the court-yard of Trinity Chapel, in 26th-street, near Broadway.

Fires.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.

The Second District alarm, just before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the discovery of a fire in the liquor store of THOMAS SHERIDAN, No. 385 Seventh-avenue. The firemen extinguished the flames before much damage was done. When the doors were broken in, flames were discovered in three different places, and an examination by Fire Marshal BAKER proved that the incendiary had used kindling-wood and straw in firing the premises. As the bartender, JAMES CARROLL, had acted very suspiciously before and after the fire, the police took him into custody, and he was locked up to await an examination.

IN A TURNER'S SHOP.

Another Second District alarm occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of the breaking out of a fire in the turning shop of C. WESTERVELT, No. 163 West Twenty-seventh street. The flames were extinguished by the firemen in a few minutes. Damage slight.

IN A MOULDING SHOP.

Last evening, at 10¼ o'clock, a fire broke out in the moulding-shop of Messrs. PALMER, SMITH & Co., No. 349 West Thirty-fifth-street. Loss about $1,000; insured. The fire, it is presumed, was caused by an incendiary.

Police Reports.

AN ADVENTUROUS YOUNGSTER.

Barnard Levi, a lad about 15 years of age, was brought on from Boston on Thursday evening, by Detective Bennett, to answer a charge of having stolen $70 in cash, besides a gold watch and chain, valued at the same sum, from Mr. Pollitzer, a silver plater, doing business at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street. Last Summer, Levi, according to his own statement, was employed as office boy by the complainant. Observing one night, when he closed the store, that Mr. Pollitzer had omitted to lock the safe, he determined to return and perpetrate a robbery. This was easy of accomplishment, as he always retained the key of the store-door. After he reached the store, it took him a long time to conquer his conscientious scruples, but the temptation proved irresistible. The watch which he took was immediately presented to a friend, and with the cash he departed for Philadelphia. After having spent his money, he left for Boston *viâ* this City, accomplishing the journey (about 350 miles) in seven days, doing without sleep for thirty-six consecutive hours, because he could not discover a decent barn in which to repose. After reaching Boston, he sold some of his clothes to procure a meal of victuals, and then searched for employment. For some time he was unsuccessful, and each night he lodged in the cell of a Boston station-house, which, incidentally, he commended for its comfort and cleanliness. Finally he effected an engagement with a traveling theatrical company, and made the tour of the State of Massachusetts with them, acting, as occasion required, the *rôle* of call-boy, prompter and "general utility" man, in which latter character he achieved a decided success. After spending three weeks in this way, with "plenty to eat and little to do," the company disbanded on account of internal difficulties, and young Levi was again thrown upon his own resources and the charity of the Boston Police. In his strait he wrote a letter to a brother in this City, requesting funds wherewith to defray his expenses to Texas, where he had previously lived. The Detective Police gained possession of this document, and telegraphed to Boston requesting the apprehension of the young man, for whom the New-York officers had been looking for several months. Accordingly, his arrest was effected, and Detective Bennett was sent to take charge of him. The prisoner takes the matter philosophically, and says he shall probably spend the ensuing six years in the House of Refuge, where he hopes to acquire a trade that will enable him to live honestly after his release, as he wishes to correct his wandering and erratic habits. He is now in the Tombs, pending an examination by Justice OSBORN of the charge against him.

ROBBERY OF A DWELLING-HOUSE.

Officer Rowan, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday arrested a good-looking young woman named Emma Wilson, who was seen to leave the residence of Mrs. Abby J. Allaire, at No. 262 West Thirty-fourth-street, with $22 in cash, besides silverware and other articles which she had stolen from the premises. Entrance had been effected by means of false keys. The property was returned to Mrs. Allaire, and the young woman was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer a charge of burglary.

PASSING A FORGED CHECK.

Allen Clark, a young man, was arrested on Thursday, by Officer Acker, of the Twentieth Precinct, on a charge of having passed a forged check on the Chemical Bank, at the store of Mr. Thomas Fay, No. 651 Third-avenue. Two other worthless checks of the same bank were found in his possession. The prisoner was held for examination by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE ALLEGED FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—DUTIES OF POLICEMEN.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, in accordance with a resolution of the Board, General-Superintendent Pillsbury reported the facts brought out during an investigation of the recent arrest of an alleged fugitive slave. From the evidence it appeared that on the night of the 30th of December, Officer Terhune, of the Fourteenth Precinct, while on the corner of Crosby and Spring streets, found a negro whom he took to the Station house, and preferred a charge of intoxication against him. In the morning the negro was arraigned before Justice Brennan, and committed temporarily. Subsequently he was discharged, and since then his whereabouts has been unknown. The Superintendent reported the account received of the whole transaction correct, and that an investigation could only determine the validity of the charge of intoxication, which appeared to have been made in good faith. On these points the officer who arrested him had testified at the time of the arrest, and to his having seen him standing against a railroad car; that he took him to the Station-house, and charged him with being intoxicated, and also that he was a fugitive slave. When the prisoner had been committed temporarily, Judge Brennan and Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter told him to go to the Marshal, who would instruct him how to proceed. He did so, and Marshal Rynders gave him a letter, asking the Judge to hold the fugitive. Marshal Rynders told him to keep the matter still, and tell no one about it. He then returned to the Judge and reported, when the Judge informed him that his prisoner had gone. The Officer said, "I can't help it." The Officer also testified: "I did not expect a reward. I said, in jest, to several persons, that I did expect a reward. The negro told me, on the night I committed him, that he was a slave of Mr. Talbert, a dealer in cotton, in Richmond, Virginia, and that his name was George Keyo. He said he would as soon go back as stay here, and it was at his request that I charged him with being a fugitive slave. The negro was badly clothed. I asked him how he got here. He said he left on the Monday of the week previous, and that when he started he had $3. He said Mr. Talbert owned twenty-seven slaves, and that his father, mother and one brother were among them. If I had obtained any reward I should have given it to the Police Fund.

Sergeant Devoursney testified that when the officer told him the man was a slave, he replied, "That is none of your business; we lock him up for being drunk;" he wanted nothing to do with the matter, as he did not consider it to be his business; all he thought he had to do with was the charge of intoxication, and to send him to court in the morning; he did not think officer Terhune was jesting when he said he might as well have the reward as the court officers, and wished to detain the negro in the Station-house; neither Terhune nor the negro said anything in his hearing until morning, about his being a fugitive slave.

The doorman testified that the Sergeant directed the officer to take the negro to the station-house, make a charge of intoxication, and have nothing more to do with him.

Justice BRENNAN stated that he told the officer to see the United States Marshal, who would tell him what to do. While the officer was gone Mr. SPENCER, the lawyer, appeared and offered to pay the fine if one was imposed. There was not a fine imposed, and the negro was discharged. His name was entered on the minutes as GEORGE WADE.

The report of the Superintendent was adopted, and the following resolution was offered by Mr. BOWEN.

Resolved, That the facts stated in the report of the General Superintendent, in respect to the arrest of an alleged fugitive slave, in the Fourteenth Precinct, New-York, renders it necessary that the General Superintendent shall instruct the members of the Police force that it forms no part of their duty, as policemen of the State, to arrest fugitive slaves; and that the exercise of their power, as State Policemen, for such purposes, will be regarded by this Board as a proper subject for discipline and correction.

After some discussion the resolution was lost—Messrs. BOWEN and STILLMAN voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. WOOD, POWELL and ULLSHOFFER in the negative. Mr. BAILEY declined to vote, and Mr. STRANAHAN was absent.

A communication was received from Mr. Spiltz, Chief of Police of Frankfort-on-the-Main, stating that he would be happy to interchange views on police matters with the General Superintendent at New-York. The communication was ordered on file.

A communication from the Sergeants of the various Wards, asking an increase of pay, was laid on the table.

Mr. BAILEY offered a resolution to the effect that any policeman in uniform found drinking in a saloon, should be dismissed from the force, and the resolution was adopted.

Several members of the old Police were reinstated, and the Board adjourned.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

CLERGYMEN DEFRAUDED—BOGUS COLLECTORS.

Certain swindlers—who they are or where they are now nobody knows—have recently visited a number of clergymen in this City, represented themselves as *attaches* of the City Inspector's Office, and demanded the fees which each clergyman is compelled by law to pay to the City Inspector for all the marriages solemnized by him. Many of the clergymen unwittingly paid the bogus claim, and have just awakened to a sense of the injustice which they thereby did themselves. The marriage fee in each case is ten cents, and many of the clerical gentlemen were mulcted by these rascals in the sums of $2 or $3. The law requires the ministers to pay the fees at the City Inspector's Office, and their failure to do so has resulted in their own discomfiture.

THE ORGANS OF MAYOR WOOD.

The Mayor has designated the papers in which the resolutions from the Boards of Aldermen, Councilmen and Supervisors, awaiting his approval or disapproval, shall be published. These are the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Daily News* and *Journal of Commerce*.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUDDEN DEATH.—WALTER BRIDGES, for many years prominent in the organization of Building Associations, died suddenly in his office, No. 1 Montague-street, at about 5 o'clock last evening. He had been in the Circuit Court during the afternoon, apparently in the enjoyment of good health. At a little before 5 o'clock he went to his office to transact some business with a lady, and while talking he seemed to swoon, and slipped from his chair to the floor. Police Surgeon BALL was immediately called in, but life was extinct. It is supposed that he died of heart disease. The Coroner was notified, and, soon after, the body was removed to the late residence of deceased, No. 266 Union-street.

EASTERN DISTRICT DISPENSARY.—By the annual report of the Apothecary at this Dispensary, it appears that during the year 1859, 1,839 males, and 2,859 females were treated, of whom 2,308 were natives of the United States, 2,014 were natives of Ireland, and the balance were principally from other European countries. Over 7,000 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed, and over 1,000 persons were vaccinated. The following named officers were elected for the present year: President, SAMUEL GROVES; Vice-Presidents, John J. Hicks, W. Briggs; Secretary, S. J. Burr; Apothecary, H. P. Hardcastle.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners was held last evening, when, after considerable discussion, the report of the Committee made at the last meeting in favor of the Ridgewood and Prospect Hill Parks was referred back, with instructions to make a final report next Friday evening. Mr. TALMAGE submitted a new plan for a Park in the Eighth Ward, which was also referred to the same Committee.

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE IN COLUMBIA-STREET.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday at No. 202 Columbia-street, on the body of JOHN MCNANERY, who it was supposed died from violence. The jury rendered a verdict that in their opinion death was caused by apoplexy.

EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Eastern District Fire Depaatment last evening, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, SAMUEL T. MADDOX; Vice-President, James M. Hallenbake; Secretary, Robert T. Hendricks; Treasurer, Daniel D. Winant.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday, at No. 290 Atlantic-street, on the body of Mrs. PAYNE, who died suddenly on Thursday. A verdict was rendered by the jury that death was the result of intemperance and exposure.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 48, 102, 105, 107, 109, 111, 92. City Court Calendar for Monday next—Nos. 40, 41, 43, 44, 49, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 10, 18, 19, 27, 63, 65, 67, 25, 28.

Warning to Physicians.

A DOCTOR COWHIDED FOR KISSING—STATEMENTS OF THE LADY AND OF WITNESSES TO THE PUNISHMENT.

A spicy bit of scandal has been in circulation for the last few days relative to the cowhiding and flouring of a Brooklyn physician by the husband of a lady patient whom he treated in an unprofessional matter while making a call. The subjoined statement of Mrs. EWING, the lady in question, which appears in the Brooklyn *Times*, will satisfy all who doubt the truth of the story:

MR. EDITOR: I was surprised on Monday on taking up your paper to see an account of a very unpleasant affair which had occurred at my residence a few days before. True no names were mentioned, but but the affair soon became the town talk, and almost every one knew it had reference to Dr. S—— and myself. Then his statement in your paper of Wednesday, so absurd and incorrect, adding "insult to injury," demands a true version or the case from me.

My husband has been sick for some time past, but not under the charge of Dr. SMITH till about three weeks ago. On the 2d of December he returned from Florida where he had been since the first of October. About two weeks after returning, Dr. SMITH commenced to [illegible] to be, neur[illegible] days [illegible] casion, which [illegible] every other day until the Thursday before New-Year's. On this day, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he came into my father's house, on the second floor of which I live, passing right up stairs. I was alone in my apartments, in my kitchen; my husband was lying in the room adjoining, sleeping under the influence of a composing powder. The Doctor had to pass through this room to get to the kitchen. He came upon me suddenly. I was startled and uttered an exclamation of surprise. The Doctor said, "I see this man is asleep." Then I went with him to the side of my husband's bed, and the doctor felt of his pulse. My husband did not awake. Dr. S. then went into the parlor and warmed his hands over the fire in the grate. I followed with him and supposed he was going to wake my husband after warming his hands as he usually did. I asked him what he thought of my husband's head? He made answer that he had an excellent pulse. He asked how my mother was? (he had been doctoring her previously;) I told him as well as to be able to go over to New-York that afternoon. He then went back to my husband's bedside again and put his hand on his face. I told him that I thought Mr. Ewing's memory was getting worse, (an effect of his disease was that he could not remember anything more than ten or fifteen minutes at a time.) He says, "Do you?" I replied, "Yes, for I am with him all the time, and I notice him more than those who are not." He then went again to the front parlor and stood by the mantle. I followed him, supposing he was going, and was going to say something about my husband, which he didn't say in the room for fear of waking him. *Then he put his arm around my waist and kissed me.* I told him I allowed no such insult from any one. Ha said he meant it in pure friendship. I told him I thought it poor friendship for a physician. *I asked him if he was going to do anything for my husbndd's head, and if I should wake him.* He replied, "No, don't wake him," and that his head was his principal trouble, but that he might live for years with it. I went in by the bedside. He followed me, took hold of my arm and run his hand up under my sleeve, feeling of my arm. I took it from him, when he put his arm around my waist, which I threw off, and said, "Dr. S——, leave me alone." He said, "You enjoy married life, and I like to have sprees with married women once in a while." I told him he could have no spree with me; and he said that "he did like to feel of plump young wives." I pushed him from me so hard that he went against the wall so forcibly as to shake the ornaments on the mantel. He said: "I know, Mrs. EWING, that sometimes people do things they don't want people to know, but as long as we don't tell it, what need we care?" I then told him he had outrageously insulted me. "What do you think my husband would say if he knew this?" "Well," he replied, "we won't tell him." "Dr. S——," I said, "you are the last man I should ever thought this of; you a married man with a family, and I a virtuous woman with a husband lying asleep in the same room." Much more was said by him, of a nature too obscene to relate, the amount of which was that he made improper proposals to me. When he found I would not submit to him, he said, "Well, I know, Mrs. Ewing, no respectable woman would own up to doing anything wrong." He came up again to me. I pushed him from me as hard as I could. "Why," said he, "your eyes look as if they spit fire." I answered, "They do spit fire at you, for such an outrageous insult I never had from any one!" Then he took his hat and gloves, left some powders, and went out of the room, saying that he would call again Saturday, to all of which I said nothing. Shortly after I went into the front parlor to see if he had gone. Not seeing him I turned around and was going back when he caught my head, and kissed me. I threw him off the best I could, told him to begone, and he went without saying a word. My husband is suffering with a slight aberration of the brain, and had to have composing powders to make him sleep. I did scream, for I feared that if I awoke him, what he would certainly do when he saw what was going on, would result injuriously to his brain. Had it not been for this I should have punished the villain as he deserved on the spot. Besides I had already thought of a severe chastisement at his next visit.

When my mother came home, I told her all, and asked her advice. She recommended that nothing be said about it, but that we be in readiness for him when he came again. I accordingly bought a good strong cowhide, and a paper of flour, and prepared myself with another large horse-whip, in case the smaller one gave out. I likewise invited some persons to be present at the cowhiding. Saturday he did not come, nor until I sent word to him that I wished to see him, on Wednesday night. Thursday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he came sneaking in the basement door, a thing he never did before, and made his way up stairs to where I was. He said, "Does Mr. ISAAC EWING live here?" I totd him he was in the basement; to go down in the parlor and I would call him. My mother was there. I went down and accused him of insulting me. "How's that." "Sit down and I will tell you." I told him and he denied it, I said, "Doctor, do you dare deny it? Remember I am a virtuous woman, and my affidavit will be taken before a doctor's." He said, "I know that, now don't be in a hurry." I then told over before my mother and, and in the hearing of four others, all that he had said and done, which he acknowledged, and humbly apologized for it. I told him, "No; your apologies I don't regard; I throw them at my feet. I am now going to make my resentment." Then I applied the butt of the cowhide on him, he putting up his arm to defend his head. I tried to lash him in the face, but he covered it with his hands. I beat them till he put them under his arms, and rose to his feet. He set still for about three minutes, pale and trembling, merely saying, "Are you crazy?" He tried to get hold of me, when I said, "Dr. S——, don't you put your hands on me. Here are plenty of witnesses. Then he took his hat, or cap, and said, "Let me get out." I went to the front door, opened it, and tried to get him out, as I wished to whip him down the stoop. He would not go out that way, and turned down the basement stairs. I told him to leave the house and never come in it again. At this time my sister threw the flour on him, and he puffed hard to clear it from his face. We could not help his going down stairs and out the basement door, but I whipped him severely as he was going out of the yard.

In regard to the "enormous" doctor bill: He visited my sick child last Fall about fifteen times. When I went South in October, I requested him to hand in his bill, as I wished to settle it. He said, No, it was but a trifle; he didn't want it, and wouldn't do it. I insisted, but could not get it. This, with the visits to my husband during the last three weeks, is all that I owe for. This would have been paid before, had he allowed it.

This is a correct statement of facts,

HARRIET E. EWING,
No. 91 North Fifth-street.

The following is the statement of the witnesses to the cowhiding affair in the parlor, and the flouring in the hall:

We were in the parlors of Mr. KING's on Thursday last, and saw Mrs. EWEN cowhide Dr. SMITH. We also heard her tell him the whole of the language and actions which had taken place, as made in her statement above, heard him acknowledge them to be so, and apologize. We also saw the flour thrown upon him, and him whipped in the yard.

Mary R. King, Elizabeth Shaffer, Mary E. King, Rebecca Ellis, Laura King.

Musical.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS.—Mr. J. R. THOMAS, one of the most delicious of our song composers, and a vocal artist of the first class, is to be the recipient of a complimentary concert on Tuesday next, to which we desire to direct attention. The programme is attractive, the price of admission moderate, and the *beneficiare* a gentleman of merit and acknowledged capacities. We have not many composers in America, and it is the duty of the public to support the few that can honestly claim the name. Mr. THOMAS' compositions are hummed and whistled by the masses from Maine to Florida, and we hope, for the sake of a gift that gives so much and produces so little, that Mr. THOMAS' first concert will be adequately recognized by the public. A number of popular singers will assist on the occasion.

Disastrous Conflagration at Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE METROPOLIS MILL AND OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED—LOSS $80,000.

The Leavenworth *Daily Times*, Jan. 9, gives the particulars of two conflagrations which occurred in that city on the 8th. The first occurred in the extensive flouring mill of EARLE & BUNTING, in the south-eastern portion of the city, at the corner of Main and Choctaw streets.

The entire loss is estimated at about $30,000; $20,000 on the building and machinery, and $10,000 on grain. The building and machinery were insured in the Ætna Insurance Company for $10,000; the grain was insured in the Hartford for $5,000. Messrs EARLE & BUNTING estimate their loss at $15,009.

It was near daylight when the Metropolitan Mills were left and the fire extinguished. The next occurred in the brick building of HENSLEY, RUSSELL & Co., on Main-street, between Delaware and Shawnee streets. The building was occupied by HENSLEY, RUSSELL & Co., wholesale commission grocery merchants. HEMINGRAY & Co., bankers, Dr. STILES, and REES and ALLEN, lawyers. It was owned by Mr. WHITEHEAD of Memphis, Tennessee. The total loss is $80,000, of which $41,000 was insured.

[Advertisement.]

THE RED RANGER!—The most stirring and beautiful Romance of the Revolution ever turned into dramatic form, is now crowding Barnum's Museum. "The Red Ranger" will be repeated this afternoon and evening. Go and see this great piece by all means. Go! go!

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The virus of old sores and ulcerated legs exists in the blood, and is easily expelled by these famous medicines. The Ointment imbues the old sores with new life, whilst the Pills renovate the blood, cleanse the secretions, and restore vigor to the system.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody. A lot of fine English skates just received. Also, skate bags, shinny sticks, straps, books on the art, &c., &c.

CONOVER & WALKER, NO. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[illegible] No. 261 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset-makers and others who may prefer the "lock-stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
with recent valuable improvements.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines........ [illegible]
No. 1 sewing machines........ [illegible]
The family sewing machine, A........ [illegible]
The family sewing machine........ [illegible]
Hemming gauges........ [illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$40—New Sewing Machine—$40.

We have just introduced the Parker Machine, under patent of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson, [illegible], double-thread, lock-stitch, noiseless,

Useful Invention.

An article which ought to be in every family. About particulars, address Dr. H. HIRSHFIELD, No. 438 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Skaters,

Who require strength of limbs and suppleness of the joints, should use DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

Sold by all druggists.

For Chilblains.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is an immediate and effective remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, at
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest marked prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—"We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. WOOD'S, and after thoroughly testing its qualities, we find that where the hair is thin it will thicken it; if gray, it will restore it to its original color likewise, it gives a glossy appearance as well as keeps the hair from falling off."—*Baltimore Clipper*. Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Kerosclene.—A most perfect article for removing Grease Stains, Paint, Tar, Pitch, &c., from Clothing, Woolen Goods of all description, Silks and Cotton Fabrics; also for cleansing Kid Gloves. Put up by J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.: and for sale by all druggists; 25 cents a bottle.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Lecture on Phrenology by Prof. Fowler, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, every night next week.

Private examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist—Corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.—pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery, and the proprietor constantly in attendance.

MARRIED.

TREANOR—SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at St. James' Church, by Right Rev. John Loughlin, JOHN TREANOR, of Savannah, Ga., to ELLEN M. SULLIVAN, daughter of James Sullivan, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BIRCHETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, of consumption, ISAIAH C. BIRCHETT, (junior member of the firm of Birchett Bros.,) aged 27 years 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, also the members of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 31th-st., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 18th-st. M. E. Church, on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

☞ Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

TARBELL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, HARRY EVANS, youngest son of Wm. S. and Amelia Tarbell, aged 2 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 154 West 50th-st., between 8th av. and Broadway, on Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newburgh, N. Y., for interment.

HARRIMAN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 13, HARRIET ANDERSON, youngest daughter of Charles and Helen M. Harriman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from No. 46 West 26th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

EDMONDS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, after a lingering illness, THOS. EDMONDS, Jr.

His friends, and those of his father, Thos. Edmonds, the officers and members of the City Guard, the officers and members of the Ninth Regiment, and his military friends, are requested to attend his funeral, this day, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 156 West 25th-st., without further invitation.

MYERS.—On Friday evening, Jan. 13, SARAH MARGARET, daughter of James D. and Hester Myers, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at the residence of her grandmother, No. 50 Columbia-st., at 1 o'clock.

BRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 13, of disease of the heart, WALTER BRIDGE, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 266 Union-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 15th inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LINCOLN.—On Thursday, Jan. 12 EDITH LINCOLN, aged 53 years.

LEECH.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Jan. 8, JOHN FRANKLIN, infant son of W. H. and Mary A. Leech, aged 1 year, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day. (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the corner of South 6th and 8th sts., without further invitation.

COZANS.—At Yorkville, on Thursday, Jan. 12, Mrs. JOHN COZANS, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family, particularly those of her sons, Philip, Michael and Luke, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Nativity, 2d av. The members of the Sunday School attached to the Church are requested by the pastor to attend.

JENKINS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 12, of paralysis, MARY, relict of George A. Jenkins, and eldest daughter of the late John Taylor, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, in Dennis-st., New-Brunswick, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia and Trenton papers please copy.

GRIMES.—At Rocky Hill, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 13, Miss GERTRUDE GRIMES, aged 27 years, daughter of Rhoderick Grimes, Esq.

HUDSON.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 12, after a lingering illness, Hon. DAVID HUDSON, aged 76 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 21, Jan. 13, 1860.
41, 5, 34, 54, 59, 74, 28, 58, 14, 30, 75, 43, 32.
Class No. 22, Jan. 13, 1860.
28, 30, 11, 51, 49, 40, 14, 3, 39, 21, 33, 41, 54, 71

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 13, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE INDEPENDENT.
Circulation increasing more than ever before.
FOURTEEN HUNDRED
NEW SUBSCRIBERS
Since the 1st of January.
Now far ahead of any
PRESBYTERIAN OR CONGREGATIONAL PAPER
IN THE WORLD.

Corps of writers now engaged superior, it is believed, to that of any other religious journal.
Contents of this week's number:

A SERMON
BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"DISCIPLINE OF GOD IN TRIALS,"
BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.
"CHURCH OF ST. AMBROSE, MILAN."
BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS:
GARNET OF PLURALITY.
PUGH ON PERPETUAL DISCORD.
DEAD-LOCK OF GOVERNMENT.
SHERMAN FOREVER.
CONDUCT OF REPUBLICANS.
SLAVERY AGITATION.
AN ENGLISHMAN IN PRISON FOR HELPING HELPER.
AN INFAMOUS STONE-CUTTER SELLING HIS WIFE. BY OUR
SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.
CONGRESS OF EUROPE.
ITALY AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.
GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.
A CRISIS.
HUNDREDS THROWN INTO PRISON.
EMPEROR GUARDED.
SERVANTS AND THEIR REVOLVERS.
IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD SCARED.
REIGN OF FEAR. BY OUR
FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.
AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.
RECEIPTS FOR DECEMBER. INTERESTING INCIDENTS,
MONEY FOR DESTITUTE CHURCHES WANTED.
BY ISAAC B. LANGWORTHY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL OPERATIONS. BY B. W. CHIDLAW.
GOSPEL GENIAL, ADAPTED TO ALL.
A GOSPEL OF MERCY AND LOVE.
A GOSPEL OF CHEERFULNESS.
HON. JAMES BROOKS AND HIS MAN FRIDAY DISCUSSING BROOKS AT THE ACADEMY.
BROOKS ON THE CONSTITUTION.
BROOKS ON SLAVERY.
BROOKS ON NEGRO TAXATION.
BROOKS ON HISTORY.
BROOKS ON SLAVE PROPERTY.
COLLEGES IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.
WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO FAVOR THEM.
THE SOUTH INSULTED.
COTTON SANDED.
PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS SAY IT IS.
AN ABOLITION LIE.
LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON SAND RESOLUTIONS.
HOW TO PACK COTTON WITHOUT SAND.
NEW YORK ON COTTON AND SAND.
SANDY BUSINESS.
LOOK TO THE SCHOOL BOOKS.
WATCH THE BOOK PUBLISHERS.
OMISSIONS AND COMMISSIONS AT OTHER PLACES THAN THE TRACT HOUSE.
A YANKEE TEACHER'S DISCOVERY.
DR. JOHN S. HART, LL. D., OF PHILADELPHIA, ON FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.
HART ON THE CONSTITUTION.
HART AS AN INTERPRETER.
HART AS A TEACHER.
ROUND ABOUT NEWS, OR LATEST NEWS OF A DAILY RELIGIOUS PAPER AND ITS EDITORS.
THE CHURCHMAN AHEAD, BACKED BY MR. HECKER.
EVANGELICAL NOODLEDOM.
AN IRISHMAN OUTRAGED; OR,
AGITATION ILLUSTRATED WITH JAS. CRANGLE, A DRY GOODS CLERK IN GEORGIA.
THE LAW A DEAD LETTER.
MIDNIGHT WAKING VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—"KNOCKING AT THE DOOR"—DRAGGED OUT OF BED—ROBBED—SENT TO JAIL—PAID HIS JAIL FEES—LOST $100 AND LEFT FOR THE NORTH—FACTS.
COMMERCIAL ARTICLES.
GOV. MORGAN ON TAXING RAILROADS.
BAD POLICY HELPING OTHER STATES.
THE GOVERNOR SLIGHTLY OFF THE TRACK.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
A CHANGE DESIRABLE—DECIMAL SYSTEM WANTED—ACTION NECESSARY.
TRADE IN 1859.
CIRCULAR OF DUN, BOYD & CO.—JOBBING INTEREST OF NEW-YORK—FAILURES OF 1857—SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY, PROSPECTS.
MONEY MARKET.
BANK STATEMENT.
GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
DRY GOODS TRADE.

Also Miscellaneous News—Family Reading—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence—Poetry—Agricultural News—Religious Intelligence—Ministerial Changes—Literary Record, &c.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

TERMS.—By mail, $2 a year; by carrier, in New-York and Brooklyn, $2 50. Address
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

1860.
FOR SOUTHERN TRADE.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 252 Broadway.
Are now opening their
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
White Goods, Embroideries, Shawls, Laces, French Lace Points and Mantillas, French Mitts and Gloves,
Silk, Tissue, Grenadine, Organdie and Foulard Flounced ROBES.
PARASOLS, ETC.
All the late novelties of the European markets will be exhibited, and we invite the attention of
SOUTHERN BUYERS.
No. 252 Broadway, opposite the Park.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AND INSTRUMENTS.
E. ANTHONY,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE LARGEST VARIETIES,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Catalogues sent to any address on application.
Liberal discount to the Trade.
The views may be sent by mail.
E. ANTHONY,
No. 308 Broadway.
Anthony's Instantaneous Views have attained high celebrity in Europe.

A NEW REVOLUTIONARY TALE,
LUONA PRESCOT
OR,
THE CURSE FULFILLED,
A TALE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
BY EDWARD Z. C. JUDSON,
commencing in to-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY.
PRICE FOUR CENTS, of all the news agents, and of the boys in the Streets.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
OR TROCHES,
For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

WATCHES.—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES in the City is to be found at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a very large assortment, and at the very lowest prices. Watches taken in exchange. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

REV. FRANK REMINGTON, FORMERLY Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Lawrence, Massachusetts, the scene of the late terrible calamity, will preach at the North Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Christopher streets, (of which Church he is now Pastor,) at 3 P. M. A sermon with direct reference to that subject, after which a collection will be taken in aid of the sufferers.

NEW BOOKS.
DR. CUMMING'S GREAT WORK.
SECOND SERIES READY THIS MORNING.
THE GREAT TRIBULATION.
NEW
BOOK
[illegible]
REV.
CUMMING.
CUMMING.
THE
GREAT
TRIBULATION:
OR, THINGS COMING ON THE EARTH.
By Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D. D., Minister of the [illegible] National Church, Author of "Apocalyptic Sketches," &c., &c., &c.

* * * * * * * * * *

THE GREAT TRIBULATION.
the new volume, by Dr. CUMMING, which has [illegible] awakened such a prodigious interest throughout the [illegible] ligious community.
RICHARD BENTLEY, of London, has just announced the Seventh Edition of this celebrated work.
More than 100,000 volumes of Dr. Cumming's [illegible] have been sold, and this last book bids fair to [illegible] circulation any of this distinguished English Pre[illegible] previous productions.

* * * * * * * * * *

THE GREAT TRIBULATION.
The author, in his preface, says, speaking of the [illegible] half of the work, (Second Series,) "The latter re[illegible] the character and condition, the hopes, happiness, [illegible] destiny of the People of God—the Blessed to whom be[illegible] long the promises of Scripture, and who will come out of THE GREAT TRIBULATION, like gold from the f[illegible] refined and purified. There will be found in th[illegible] much to cheer, animate, and sustain them, in circumstances of unprecedented trouble.

* * * * * * * * * *

THE GREAT TRIBULATION.
The *Boston Puritan Recorder* says: "The present volume contains twenty Lectures on topics of deep interest to every religious mind, and will be read with pr[illegible] those who do not agree with the ardent author in all his views."
The *New-York Observer* says: "The great L[illegible] preacher here sets forth his views of the future, in [illegible] ing words, with the energy and zeal of a prophet [illegible] from God. * * * His sermons will be [illegible] with thrilling interest."

* * * * * * * * * *

THE GREAT TRIBULATION,
(*First and Second Series*,)
is issued in two elegant duodecimo volumes, uniformly bound in Muslin. Price, $1 each.
The first series might be denominated *The Theor*[illegible] the Second Series *The Practical*. Either volume will be sold separately. Price, $1.

* * * * * * * * * *

Either or both of these books will be sent by mail, [illegible] age free, to any part of the United States, on the r[illegible] of the price, by
RUDD & CARLETON, *Publishers and Books*[illegible]
No. 130 GRAND ST., NEW-Y[illegible]

HOW COULD HE HELP IT?
He could not. A. S. Roe tells you why in his new book,
HOW COULD HE HELP IT?
By A. S. ROE.
One volume. Price $1 25.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
New-York.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN NEWARK.
AN INSANE MAN,
FOR MURDER,
HUNG BY THE NEW-JERSEY
AUTHORITIES.
REPORT OF HIS RAVING
SPEECH ON THE GALLOWS.
Full particulars and review of this atrocious outrage in to-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY.
ON WHOM DOES THE RESPONSIBILITY REST?

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND
FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.—CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

RUSHTON'S
COD LIVER OIL
FOR
CONSUMPTION.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the most excruciating Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c., thereby rendering it important that every family should keep a supply in the house. Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. It speedily relieves from pain those suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c., and arrests all diseases.
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
R. R. Remedies sold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

MAGIC METAL POLISH.
A scientific preparation for cleaning beautifully
METALS, PLATED WARE, GILDING, GLASS,
Painting, Ornamental Work, Marble and Furniture.
Also, valuable for WASHING and other cleaning.
Free from injurious properties. It should be in EVERY FAMILY AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT.
Retail price only TEN CENTS, in large tin boxes.
For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Hardware dealers.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane.
Good discount to dealers. ISAAC C. WOOD, Agent.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

REMOVAL.
C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

R. R. R.
RADWAYS REGULATING PILLS should be used in all cases of biliousness, dyspepsia, costiveness, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver and bilious secretions, headache, irregular action of the heart, weakness, sluggishness of the kidneys, inflammation of the bowels, stomach, or kidneys; a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will at once remove the offending tumor that occasioned these difficulties, and restore ease and comfort to the patient.
In cases of fever, either bilious, typhoid, yellow, scarlet, fever and ague, ship fever, congestive fever, and in fact all classes of fevers, a few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will effect a cure.
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
R. R. Remedies are sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED.
The whole, or part, of a newly invented self-acting turning-lathe, which can be adapted to various kinds of turning. Can be seen in full and successful operation. Address TURNING LATHE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

OCO OR DENTAL SNUFF.
The new Parisian Dentrifice. Unequaled for its cleansing and preservative qualities. GOLDEN AND SILVER BANDED. For sale by CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., and all druggists.

SIMONS' PALMIN, FOR THE HAIR, IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL WHO HAVE USED IT TO BE THE BEST LIQUID POMADE IN THE WORLD.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the great constitutional remedy. It heals old sores, purifies the blood, instils within the system renewed health, and resolves and exterminates all chronic and constitutional diseases. It will effectually eradicate from the system all scrofulous and cancerous affections, tumors, nodes, ulcers, cankers, rash, tetter, rickets, fever-sores, salt-rheum, skin diseases, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
RADWAY & CO.'S principal office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
R. R. Remedies sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

AN EDITOR WANTED—WHO IS THOROUGHLY acquainted with City affairs, and who has the faculty of condensing ideas. A fair salary will be paid to a man who can render its equivalent. The applicant must be willing to devote his whole time and attention to the interests of the paper, and be guided by the instructions of the principal editor and manager. Address, in writing, stating qualifications and salary expected, with such other information as may be thought desirable, NEW-YORK DISPATCH, No. 8 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from its commencement in 1851, to date of sale. The work is bound in 12 volumes to October, 1858. Address Dr. S. W. BUTLER, Philadelphia, Penn.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER—"IN its natural state." Price $3 per dozen.
C. T. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

TO LADIES.—IF YOU WISH TO PRESERVE THE BEAUTY OF YOUR HAIR, BUY A BOTTLE OF SIMONS' PALMIN IN ANY DRUG STORE, AND USE IT REGULARLY.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Needles, Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Needles, Sewing-Machine Needles of every description, constantly on hand or made to order. BARTLETT & CO., No. 421 Broadway.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS for sale. Address C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. McMENAMY AND PROTESTANT friends, including recent converts from Romanism, will meet in public conference the advocates of the Romish priests' omnipotent power, if he intend it, and guard against all the "defects," through the mass, to rescue from the fires, the pains and the prisons of the so-called Purgatory, in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms No. 178 Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st. TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on the *Church at Ephesus*, the first in a course of Sermons on the seven Churches of Asia. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock he will improve the *Late Sad Calamity at Lawrence, Mass.*, in which nearly 200 persons have perished. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—A MEETING in behalf of Griswold College, in the Diocese of Iowa, will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Bishop POTTER will preside, and addresses may be expected from the Bishop of Iowa, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH and others.

REV. E. F. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in Calvary Free Church, Brooklyn, Pearl-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject, by request—*Our rock is not their rock.* Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. MAPLES. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

UNION METHODIST CHURCH—16TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. S. CURRY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ and 3 and 7 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, there will be a social gathering of the friends of the Church and Pastor. Addresses by Prof. MATTISON, Rev. M. FRENCH, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM and others.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf Mutes at 3 P. M.; for others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9½ and 2½. Rev. Dr. MAHAN will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. GEER, Associate Rector of Holy Apostles, will preach in the evening. The Rector is at this Church every Friday, at 10 A. M., and will give any information required in regard to it.

THE "AMERICAN MISSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS," which was commenced on last Sunday in the Chapel in 11th-st., near 4th-av., will be continued EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., and a conference meeting EVERY THURSDAY EVENING at the same place at the same hour.

A UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in Cooper Institute SABBATH EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. C. C. Goss and Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Missionaries of the American Sunday School Union in the West. All are cordially invited.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School connected with the Olive-st. Baptist Church, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock. Singing and recitations by the children. The friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend. Admittance free.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL preach in the chapel of the "Home for the Friendless," No. 29 East 29th st., between 4th and Madison avs., on NEXT and succeeding SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, and in his church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Mr. JOHN COCKRAN, in the Church of the American Mission to Roman Catholics, No. 18 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Four-and-twenty Elders and the Four Beasts or Living Creatures.*

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE commencement of preaching in the 30th-st. M. E. Church will take place TO-MORROW, 15th. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. C. FOSS, and at 7 EVENING by Rev. DAVID BUCK. At 3 P. M. several addresses by laymen, present and former members of the Church.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. The Third Lecture of the series on the Universalism of popular Literary Authors, will be given to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Rev. B. PETERS preaches in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SAM'L P. HERRON, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. MCLEOD's) 12th-st., near 6th-av., SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock. The usual collection will be taken up.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

GREENE-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of Clermont and Greene avs., Brooklyn.—Rev. WALTER S. DRYSDALE will preach in the Chapel of this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and at 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

NOTICE.—FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Brooklyn, Joralemon-st. Services (D. V.) TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Market-st. Church, New-York.

UNIVERSALIST MISSION, 3D-AVENUE AND 61ST STREET.—There will be service at the above place SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will preach. Sunday School at 1½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts.—The Pastor, Rev. W. S. HALL will preach next SABBATH, in the morning, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Also, every evening through the week at 7½ P. M.

REV. S. PETERS, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will give the second of his course of lectures to the young, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*Life—its Responsibilities.* Services, also, at 10½ A. M. Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

DISCOURSES TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The next in the series will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., by the Pastor, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. AFTERNOON, to young men on *Religion as an Element of Success in Business.* All are invited. Union Sunday School meeting at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon—*Do the Scriptures teach the Conscious Existence of the Dead?* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Rev. P. K. CADY, Rector of Grace Church, Newark, will preach at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st. and 6th av., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the fund of the Association.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, FLEET-ST., BEtween Hudson-av. and Willoughby st., Brooklyn. Rev. THOMAS G. CARVER will deliver the first of a series of sermons on the *Destruction of Jerusalem*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. In the same church services commence on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY Evening, at No. 63 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

NORTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Clermont av., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. A. ELMENDORF, will commence a course of sermons, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, on the *Life and Times of David.* Service at 3½ o'clock. Seats reserved for young men.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASsociation of New-York (Union) will hold their regular meeting on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the 25th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av. Matters of great interest will be presented. Come.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Jonah Swallowed by the Fish.* Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

"AND THE JEBUSITE."—FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, in 28th-st., near Broadway, Rev. D. M GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the EVENING as above.

RT. REV. H. W. LEE, D. D., BISHOP OF Iowa, will preach, D.V., at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON. Service at 3 o'clock.

REV. W. T. SPROLE, D. D., WILL PREACH in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SABBATH EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THE FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Martyrs (Forsyth-st., near Canal) will be consecrated by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, TO-MORROW MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, three blocks east of the City Hall on SUNDAY, Jan. 15. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—THE annual meeting will be held at the Brooklyn Institute, in Washington-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers. A punctual attendance is requested.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING ON SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. FLOY, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. J. MILLARD.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Subject for the evening—*Woman's Sphere and Education.*

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th st.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 766 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Justice.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the Church of the Puritans TO-MORROW EVENING a discourse on *Enoch's walk with God and Translation.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM—LAMARTINE HALL, 29TH-ST., 8TH-AV.—Mrs. FANNIE BURBANK FELTON, a celebrated Trance Medium, will speak on SUNDAY NEXT, at 3 and 7 o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST Church, State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JAMES MACOMBER; and at 3 P. M., by Rev. LYMAN TOLES.

REV. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual TO-MORROW, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Service at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the P. E. Rev. HEMAN BANGS, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES. Prayer Meeting before and after evening sermon. All are invited. Seats free.

STARTLING TRUTHS.—MR. S. S. SNOW, who, fifteen years since, predicted the approaching dissolution of the American Union, will preach on *The Impending Doom of the Nations*, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH SPEAKS EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M. at Hope Chapel, No. 270 Broadway.

WARREN CHASE IS ENGAGED TO SPEAK at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 15. Morning, 10½ o'clock. Evening, 7½.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
(For the first time in New-York,)
Will deliver his celebrated and widely-popular Historic Lecture upon
TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, THE HERO OF ST. DOMINGO,
At the Cooper Institute, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1860.
Those who have not heard Mr. Phillips, will then have an exceedingly favorable opportunity to do so, the subject being one adapted to call forth his best powers.
TICKETS ONLY 25 CENTS.

REV. DR. SCUDDER
Will give the third of his inimitable LECTURES ON INDIA, at the Cooper Institute,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.
Tickets for the course, (three remaining lectures,) 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents. There is only room for 400 more. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE
AND THE
HOLY LAND.
Lectures will be delivered at Dr. Van Zant's Church, 9th st., near Broadway, every evening during the week, by
Rev. J. S. BIEHL, A. M.
Tickets 25 cents; children, 12 cents.

MME. LOLA MONTEZ, COUNTESS OF LANDSFELD.
Will deliver her highly interesting LECTURE ON FASHION, at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

TRINITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will deliver his celebrated lecture on *Whitfield* before the above Association on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th st., near 8th-av. Admission free. G. W. MAYNARD, Sec'y.

LECTURES TO MEDICAL STUDENTS AND MEDICAL MEN.—The seventh Lecture of this course will be delivered by Rev. ASA D. SMITH TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas Holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

GOLDBECK'S CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—No. 765 Broadway.
In addition to the established Piano and Theory Classes,
TWO ELEMENTARY CLASSES,
(One exclusively for children under 12 years of age,) will be held every MONDAY AND THURSDAY, from 3½ to 4½ P. M.
These classes will consist of 24 lessons a quarter; 12 lessons devoted to the rudimentary knowledge of music and 12 to practical instruction on the Piano. Having passed through this preparatory course, the pupil will be advanced to the regular Piano and Theory Classes.
TERMS:
Elementary Classes..............$15 a quarter
Piano-forte Classes, five different degrees.$30 a quarter
Theory Classes, two different degrees.....$5 a quarter

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Académie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references. No. 43 West 13th st.

AT $5.—BOOKKEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CLERKS. Mr DOLBEAR, No 609 Broadway, will receive new pupils this day, at only $5 for a special practical course in double-entry. This course will qualify gentlemen to keep books in any kind of business.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway S. E. cor. 18th st. Circulars at the School.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING A FEW leisure hours, would give lessons on the piano-forte to two or three new beginners, at her residence, No. 78 Attorney, corner of Delancy-st. Particular attention paid to their improvement. Terms within the means of all.

MUSIC.—A LADY WELL EXPERIENCED IN teaching the piano, and having a few vacant hours, would like to have a few more pupils to instruct at their residence. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE first institutions of the country, and experienced in teaching, desires a position either in a school or family; is capable of instructing in the higher English branches, French, Latin, Painting, &c. Can produce the best of testimonials. Does not object to go South. Address S. E. H., No. 223 Greenwich-st., New York, or No. 146 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW TEACHING IN A private family, has leisure for a few more pupils. Teaches the Classics, French, German, Mathematics, &c. Can give the best testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address, for one week, TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A LADY QUALIFIED TO GIVE INSTRUCtions in English branches and French, desires an engagement; would have no objection to taking the management of the household. Address J. C. H., Box No. 62 *Times* Office. References given and required.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with accomplished instructors for any department. References—Faculties Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. Teachers of French, music and ornamentals wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH ST.—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S second and last term of the season will commence on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Class open for the reception of pupils on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon and 3½ afternoon. Circulars at the school.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY:
DR. HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL,
ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE SEXES, &c.
An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.
"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*
For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, post-free, to any part of the country by mail.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

MATRIMONIAL.

EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, MARRIED or contemplating marriage, male or female, by inclosing a return stamp, (if in the City three cents, out of the city six cents) and their address, will receive an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address J. P. L., Station D, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY OF good family and education, wants a situation in some respectable family, where she would make herself agreeable and useful as seamstress, companion, nursery governess, assistant housekeeper, or in any other capacity. Excellent City references will be given by her friends who publish this advertisement. Address BLANCHE, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation, as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and take care of children; has got the best of City references, and has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 132 Christie-st., over the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT young woman, highly recommended, a situation in City or country, as good cook and laundress; a first-class bread and pie baker; no objection to go as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will be found a good domestic. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; will go out by the month to baste for sewing machines and make button-holes. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th av., Servants' Institute.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 174 West 21st-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a small family. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or cook. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROFESSED cook, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address S. O., or call at No. 3 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; can give good City reference. Call at No. 135 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF MATURE YEARS, whose education and general intelligence, and character, would enable him to manage advantageously, almost any kind of indoor or outdoor agency or render him serviceable as corrector of proof-sheets in a printing establishment, is desirous of employment; is moderate in his views as to compensation, and can furnish unexceptionable City references. Address Box No. 1,658 Lower Post office.

GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUation who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's (first-class) country residence; is a very successful grape-grower, and thoroughly understands his business in every department; will not take a place where there is not a grapery and greenhouse, or where such structures are about to be erected. Also, perfectly understands farming and the careful management of farm stock. The best City references. Address GARDENER and FARMER, Bridgeman's seed store, Broadway, second door above 18th-st. Will leave his present situation in a few weeks.

WANTED.—A MAN OF EXTENSIVE EXPERIence in keeping the principal and subsidiary books of an iron manufacturing establishment, desires an engagement in such or in any other works, or mercantile house as book-keeper. Can furnish undoubted reference as to character and qualification. Address A. D., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, or is capable to take a steward's situation in a club house or restaurant; is a man who understands his business, as his reference will certify, the superintendence of dinners, suppers, catering, carving, &c. Address C. H., No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, collector or general clerk, by a young man, who has had experience, and can refer to his last employer and others. Salary not so much an object as a good position. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND HIGHLY RECommended Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; he understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver, is also a first rate vegetable gardener, willing to work and make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman in a private family; single, and has favorable City references. A line to JAMES, care of Mrs. Matthews, rear of No. 197 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., will have prompt attention.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE a situation as salesman in some wholesale house, having a general knowledge and experience in business. An interview desired with any parties wishing assistance. First-class references as to business abilities, character, &c. Address A. Y., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house (hardware preferred); is a young man, single, and refers to his present employers. Address H., No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as light porter in a store or office; is well acquainted with the City and is not afraid to work. Address WILLIAM B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a store, dining-saloon or to learn some useful trade. Best of City reference can be given. Address, for one week, C. G. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waiter; can come well recommended; give best of City references. Apply at No. 23 Grand-st.

BOOK-KEEPING.—TO BUSINESS MEN.—AN experienced double-entry book-keeper, whose present engagement occupies but a small portion of his time, wishes to meet with a party in want of assistance or instruction in book-keeping, day or evening. Refers to prominent City merchants as to ability, &c. Terms moderate. Address ANDREWS, *Tribune* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent, desires a situation; would make his employer's interest his own. Can give the best City reference. Address B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS.—The advertiser, who has had a number of years' experience in the stationery and blank-book business, desires a situation as salesman in a good house. He understands the manufacturing of all kinds of blank work to order. Best City reference given. Address LINSON, Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for four days.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—WANTED—A situation in a dry goods jobbing house, by a young man who can influence a first-class trade. Address, for one week, CLEVELAND, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURsery governess, who has a good English education, and understands music and dress making; one experienced in the management of children preferred. The situation is in South Carolina. Salary $200 per annum. Apply for two days, at No. 71 9th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, to go a short distance in the country, on Long Island. Those having the best of recommendations may apply on Friday and Saturday, from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH OR Scotch woman, to take the entire charge of an infant three months old; one who has good references and is accustomed to children. Apply, between 2½ and 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, at No. 18 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy in an insurance office; one who resides with his parents in this City preferred. Address Box No. 1,677 New-York Post-office, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener, to go to Irvington, about 25 miles up the North River. Apply at No. 42 Warren-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock. A Protestant preferred.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO GIRLS; one to do kitchen work; the other, a young girl, to do light chamberwork and take care of an infant. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

WANTED—A BLANK-BOOK FORWARDER.—One accustomed to job work may apply to W. W. ROSE, Account-book Manufacturer, No 68 Cedar-st.

PROOF-READER WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT man and a careful reader, who can undertake night work on a daily morning paper, may hear of employment by addressing PROOF, Box 2,365 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—ACTIVE AND EXPERIenced agents to canvass the City and country for the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE and new premium line Engraving of "Merry Making in the Olden Time." ($3 per annum.) From $5 to $10 per day may be realized. JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher, 16 and 18 Jacob-st., N. Y.

FURS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE!
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
NO. 54 BROADWAY,
Having just received, by a special Act of Parliament, an extension of their Charter for a limited time, give hereby
PUBLIC NOTICE,
THAT THEY WILL SELL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
At retail, for cash only,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
As their Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway, will be kept open positively only for 30 days longer, Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call as early as possible. By order of the Board,
MARK J. KING, Director.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.
I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.
WM. BANTA,
No. 257 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, (upright preferred,) from six to ten horse power. Apply at No. 103 Furman-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Wall st ferries.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FEE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND VESEY STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon situated, on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts., comprising a front of 58 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st., 41 feet 2 inches on Vesey-st., 49 feet on the westerly side and 22 feet 10 inches on the northerly side. The above lot is located on one of the best corners in the western section of the City, and offers a fine opportunity for profitable investment.
The terms of sale will be liberal—60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 and 3 years at the purchaser's option, with the privilege of paying the same off by giving thirty days' notice, previous to the payment of interest. The usual trustee's deed will be given.
THE TITLE TO THE ABOVE PROPERTY IS GOOD AND INDISPUTABLE.
For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., or to ALLAN MELVILLE, attorney, No. 37 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF 107 HARLEM AND UP-TOWN LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 60TH-ST.—6 lots, s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av.
ON S. E. COR. 10TH-AV. AND 121ST-ST.—Plot of 7 lots.
ON N. W. COR. 6TH AV. AND 130TH ST.—2 lots.
ON 6TH-AV.—8 lots, s. s., bet. 141st and 142d sts.
ON 141ST-ST.—4 lots, n. s., adjoining above.
ON 142D-ST.—6 lots s. s., adjoining above, in rear.
ON BROADWAY—8 lots s. s., bet. 187th and 188th sts.
ON 11TH-AV.—16 lots, e. and w. s., bet. 187th and 188th sts.
ON 187TH-ST.—2 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
ON 187TH-ST.—23 lots, n. s., bet. Broadway and 11th-av.
ON 188TH-ST.—23 lots, s. s., bet. Broadway and 11th-av.
ON 188TH ST.—2 lots, s. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
The above property embraces many choice and desirable lots, in a rapidly improving neighborhood. SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, TITLE PERFECT and TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DOMINICK, CLARKE AND BAXTER STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM OSBORN, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
GREENWICH-ST.—The unexpired lease of four years from March, 1859 (with covenants of renewal of 21 years, or buildings to be paid for,) of premises Nos. 232, 232½, and 234 Greenwich-st., together with the three-story brick houses thereon. Lots 42 by 75 feet; ground rent $650.
DOMINICK AND CLARKE STS.—The unexpired Trinity Church lease of 19 years from May 1, 1859, of premises northwest corner of Dominick and Clarke sts., known as No. 3 Dominick-st., and Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., together with the two-story brick front houses thereon. Lot 50 by 75; ground rent $550.
BAXTER-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, in fee, No. 150 Baxter-st. House 27 by 25; lot 25.3 front, 26.3 rear, 65 on northerly side and 69 on southerly side.
For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany bureaus and bedsteads, dressing bureaus, office furniture, desks, chairs, stools, oak office desks, hair mattresses, cornices, mirrors, &c.
Also, a lot of books, &c.
Also, a valuable collection of oil paintings, comprising works of the English, French Flemish and Dusseldorf Schools, comprising about 200 pictures of eminent masters.
Also, an invoice of superb engravings, colored and plain.
Also, a life size portrait of John Brown.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., a sewing machine in good order. Howe's Patent, suitable for light or heavy work; also 12 Sharp's breech loading pistols, to be sold with reserve; also, a lot of books, engravings, oil paintings, &c., to be sold without reserve; also a puncheon Harvey's malt Scotch Whiskey, gold watch and chain, and an invoice of Havana segars.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.
BY W. C. JEWETT, NO. 142 BROADWAY, near Liberty-st., THIS DAY, Jan. 14, at 11 A. M., continuation catalogue sale of sleigh and carriage robes, furs, and Bohemian glassware—comprising 300 lots rich robes; mink and sable full fur sets, capes, muffs, and cuffs; also mink, sable and stone marten sets, gloves, &c.; also, Bohemian glass sets, in golden and other colors.

WILLIAM WITTERS—Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the furniture of a family leaving for Cuba, consisting of sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bedding, pier and other mirrors, oil-paintings, bureaus, wardrobes, feather beds, gas-fixtures, &c. Also a quantity of mortgaged furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

ALLEN J. KASLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture. THIS DAY, (Saturday) at private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of chamber, dining and drawing room furniture. For particulars see *Herald* this day.

P. N. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBlic auction, by P. N. WILKINS, on FRIDAY, Jan 13, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 126 Church-st., the sheet stock damaged by the late fire at No. 6 Spruce-st. Paper dealers will please attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND:"
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE,
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!
One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in
EVERY FAMILY,
by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:
NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.
After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.
C. A. CARTER.
We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:
WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Dépôt, 430 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H. KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle, with full directions for use.
Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.
A splendid Lithographic Show Card, printed in colors, given with each package. Manufactured by
E. B. STARR,
No. 307 Market-st., Newark, N. J.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.
Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.
For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO. 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

SKIRTS.—R. FRANCE IS NOW READY TO make engagements with merchants for the Spring trade, for the best woven patent-bustle skeleton skirt in market, patent granted May 18, 1859. Beware of bogus skirts; the market is full of them. None are genuine unless my stamp is impressed thereon.
No 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

TO JEWELERS.—FOR SALE, ONE LARGE iron safe, three plate-glass, silver-mounted countercases, one regulator, one customers' watch-case, one large plate mirror, side cases, gas chandeliers, office desk. Inquire of GEORGE O. STREET, No. 15 Dutch-st., third story, front room.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, A NACHET MICROScope nearly new, with three eye-pieces, five sets of object-glasses, polarizing apparatus, acromatic condenser, and large bull's-eye. Can be seen at No. 105 East 14th-st.

NEW-YORK TATTERSALLS, JAN. 17, 1860—Sale of horse, wagons, harness, sleighs, &c.; one carriage harness, horses, &c., the property of a gentleman going to leave town.
GEORGE CLYMORN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RESPECTABLE OPPORTUNITY.—$10,000 TO $20,000—An old, well-established and profitable commercial and manufacturing concern, in the lower part of this City, would take another partner, of unexceptionable character and business capacity, with not less than $10,000. Communications will be regarded confidentially and treated courteously. Address, with real name and particulars, OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 3,809 New-York Post-office.

$5,000.—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner wanted, with the above amount, in a planing and lumber business, well established and in successful operation in this City. The object is to extend the business. This offers an opportunity for immediate profit, and is well worthy the attention of persons wishing to engage in business. Address, with real name. MILL, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER, CO., N. Y.—RARE INDUCEMENT.—This store is one of the best dry goods stands in this country. It was opened with a large stock of choice miscellaneous dry goods, one year ago. Stock much reduced now. Continued sickness prevents the owner from replenishing and continuing the business. Goods fresh and well selected, and will be sold at a great bargain to one who rents the store. Rent very moderate.

WANTED.—$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE selling Stencil Plates. Tools for cutting these plates furnished for $10. Stencil materials furnished. Inexperienced persons can cut the plates. For particulars, address, (inclosing stamp)
JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

A PAPER ROUTE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE cheap. Apply to JAMES GILLEN, at the *Times* office.

SKATES.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of skates suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys. Also, skate-bags, shinny-sticks, straps, &c., &c.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR SALE,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.
WEST 11TH-ST.—Two convenient brick houses, Nos. 98 and 100, near 5th-av.
WEST 12TH-ST.—Three first-class, brown-stone front houses, Nos 126, 128 and 130, near 5th-av.
WEST 16TH-ST.—Four-story brick house, No. 27.
WEST 27TH-ST.—Two four-story brick houses, near Broadway.
ALSO, other houses desirably located.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A LARGE HOUSE of furnished rooms. A person occupying a house near the Metropolitan Hotel offers to sell the furniture and release the house to a satisfactory party. The house has a first-class business, the rooms being let mostly to gentlemen who take their meals at the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas hotels. The business has been a profitable one, and offers a good opportunity to a competent person to successfully continue it. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine st.

FOR SALE, IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF BROOKLYN—a well built house, new last Spring, containing all the modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c. Apply on the premises, Washington-av., west side, second house south of Lafayette-av., or to the undersigned. Price $5,000; terms easy. Also, the three-story frame house, No. 100 Carlton-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn. Price $2,500; terms easy. Inquire of J. W. LOCKWOOD, 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story, brown stone, English basement house, eligibly situated, No. 46 West 36th-st.; has been recently put in thorough repair, and newly frescoed and painted throughout; is provided with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to W. F. CHURCH, No. 29 John-st., or to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office. Possession immediately. Can be seen any time during the day.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes' ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A FIVE-STORY building, situated below 6th-st., near the East River. The lease to run nine years from the first of next May; also a 40 horse engine and boiler, now running, belting and shafting throughout the building, and is one of the best lighted buildings in the City; a splendid place for a sewing machine manufacturer. Inquire at No. 381 8th st., East River.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Furniture nearly new, will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON-SQUARE PROPERTY.—FOR sale on Beach-st., fronting St. John's-square, an extra wide house and lot by 100 feet deep, carrying the pro rata right in fee to the Park when sold—as it is thought it soon will be. The seeking investment will find in this a desirable property. $2,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 45 ROSE-ST., lot 23 front, 120 feet 9 inches deep on the east side, 29 feet 8 inches rear, and 131 feet 2 inches deep on the south side. There is a two-story brick front house and two additions, and a three-story brick shop in the rear, 18x25 feet, used as a brass founder's shop. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. GLOVER, No. 470 Washington Market.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS his house for sale, built by himself regardless of expense, 28x60, situated between Broadway and 5th-av., near Madison-park; parties wanting a complete house can seldom find such an opportunity. Possession at an early day. Price $25,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 528 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, situated in 2d-place, Brooklyn, occupied by owner and in excellent condition, with all modern improvements; will be sold or exchanged for a genteel country seat near the City. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD AND valuable lots in the City of Buffalo; also, a Western farm of 160 acres, situated in Wisconsin, will be sold or exchanged for merchandise, or a house in the City, or a country seat near the City. Address STRANGER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 215 West 32d-st.; lot 20x100; house in complete order, papered and frescoed throughout; a very pleasant neighborhood, and a very desirable house at a moderate price. Apply to RAYMOND & CO., No. 536 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in East 18th-st., near Union-square; the house is in complete order, and would be an excellent situation for a physician or dentist; terms very moderate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, BUILT in the most perfect manner, all modern improvements, and "a perfect gem," in complete order throughout; location West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. For particulars, &c., inquire of
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIdences situate at Newark, N. J.; convenient to railroad dépôt, churches, market, schools, &c. Parties wishing to purchase can receive all information by addressing T. C. CHANDLER, Box No. 144 Post office, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT, AND FOUR-story brown-stone house, on the north side of 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. containing all the modern improvement. Price $11,000. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Price $5,500. Inquire on the premises.

WESTERN LANDS.—SEVERAL HUNDRED acres of fine farming land in Howard County, Iowa, will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise. Title perfect. Address LAND, Box No. 4,231 Post-office.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE.—A LOT 25 by 100 feet, on 61th st., between 4th and 5th avs., will be sold low. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 73 COLUMBIA-STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 38 WILLOW STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, PROductive farm, within 40 miles of New-York, in the neighborhood of schools and churches, and accessible by railroad or steamboat. Address, stating location, price, &c., E., Box No. 921 Post-office, New-York.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau st., have for sale a number of first-class houses in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,
AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.
The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, bordering on Lake Winganhoppog, which is well stocked with trout. 43 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place; about 40 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st.; possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 135 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND DWELLing No. 35 Bond st. Store is 20 by 52, with extension; dwelling contains 12 rooms; rent low. Apply to C. L. MONELL, No. 54 Wall st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—THE FRONT BASEMENT and second floor of a nice house up-town for a small family of three persons. Apply at No. 554 Broadway, first floor, clothing room.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

UNION COLOR WORKS.
PARIS GREEN,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,
CHROME GREEN,
of prime quality, for sale very low, by
TAYLOR & BERDAN,
No. 179 Pearl-st.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.
No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosaonian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.
FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Chologogue, Desbior's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weakness; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Gourrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage"—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, Medical and Surgical Specialist for the scientific treatment of all diseases, weaknesses and malformations of the Reproductive and Urinary Organs, and those of the Eye and Ear. No. 67 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 273 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 513 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering, repairing, painting, furnishing and heating Ward School-house No. 19 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Proposals must contain an estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," "Proposals for furnishing," "Proposals for heating," and each proposal must be indorsed on the outside with the name of the party who offers the same. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAMUEL CANTRELL,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN.
Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 23 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.
VINCENT W. BATS, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ARKANSAS STATE STOCK,
For sale by
HAYS & TOMPKINS,
No. 65 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
BANKERS,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York,
Dealers in COMMERCIAL PAPER and EXCHANGE. Negotiators of Loans and all first-class Securities. Collections made on all points of the United States and British Provinces. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on the most favorable terms, interest allowed on deposits, advances made on approved Collaterals.

REFERENCES

Metropolitan, Park and Commonwealth Banks, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Claflin, Mellon & Co., Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Low, Harriman & Co., Phelps, Bliss & Co., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., New-York; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Day, Owen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Webster Bank and Bank of Commerce, Jno. E. Thayer & Bro., Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston; Boyt, Sprague & Co., Lewis & Co., Tredick Stokes, Philadelphia; Alex. Murdock & Co., Benner, Spurrier & Co., Baltimore; Jno. Reid & Co., Mobile; North, Dutilh & Co., New-Orleans; Evans & Co., Nashville; Crane, Boylston & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Richmond; Crow, McCreery & Co., Field Bros., St. Louis; Jas. Low & Co., Louisville; I. W. Ellis & Co., Cincinnati.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price currents of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 14th inst.

For the accommodation of stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Feb. 1. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1860.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
No. 50 Wall-st., have for sale as follows:
25 shares Humboldt Insurance Co.
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co.
25 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
20 shares American Express Co.
Scrip of the above Express Companies bought and sold.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst. This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst. the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be reorganized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
Dated Jan. 12, 1860. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1, 1889, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.

Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary,
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. All interest not credited to depositors as principal. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500, and FIVE (5) PER CENT. on sums to $1,000, and FOUR (4) PER CENT. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS—DIVIDEND.—After placing Two per cent. of the net profits to the credit of "Contingent Fund," the Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent. on the stock full paid prior to the 1st July last, and a pro rata Dividend on the stock paid subsequent to that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after Jan. 9. J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Wednesday, the 11th of January, will draw interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston until noon on Wednesday, the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34 or any portion thereof,) of the one-thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by
EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1859.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker st., Oct. 25, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their passbooks to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SEELY, JOHN MCLEAN, } Vice Presidents,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 433 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Polls open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Sec'y.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 2d to the 16th inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, which fell due on the 1st instant, will please call at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. in relation to the proposed extension of the payment of the same.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

$60,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York City property at seven per cent. per annum. No. 15 Wall-st., front office.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED Billiard Tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN Billiard Table Manufactory, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY SPLENDID Tables, complete for $225, $300 and $325, made of the very best materials. Private houses furnished. Second-hand Tables for sale. WM. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table maker, No. 146 Fulton-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

[illegible]

[illegible] Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
[illegible] Company have to-day declared a Dividend [illegible] and a Half Dollars per share, payable to [illegible] on demand.
[illegible] have also declared an interest Dividend of [illegible] Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable [illegible] day, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
[illegible] have further declared a Scrip Dividend [illegible] premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates [illegible] payable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, [illegible] day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNHAM F. CURRY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE., COL. AND CIN. R. Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1860.
Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31 last, (the close of the fiscal year as changed) payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st. on and after the 16th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until the 17th inst.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 10, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Jan. 14.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1860. The transfer books will remain closed till after the 12th inst.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board,
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1860.—THE Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States have, this day, declared a dividend at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum for the last six months on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. EDWARD P. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1860.—The Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand. THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 18 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & CO., is this day dissolved, NICHOLAS LUDLUM having withdrawn therefrom.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
N. LUDLUM.

The business will be continued by the subscribers, at Nos. 604, 606, 608 and 610 Houston-st., corner of Greene, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & SONS.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
J. J. ALTHAUSE,
JAN. 9. S. B. ALTHAUSE, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.—FREEMAN ORNE HAS THIS day withdrawn from the firm of D. W. KELLOGG & CO. The remaining partners, DANIEL W. KELLOGG and BURLEIGH S. THOMPSON, continue the business under the same name and style of firm at No. 917 Broadway, and are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
DANIEL W. KELLOGG,
FREEMAN ORNE,
BURLEIGH S. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.

MR. GEO. W. BARNEY RETIRES THIS DAY as a member of our firm, and is hereby authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation of its affairs.
L. KING, WHIPPLE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—By the Grace of God, free and independent: To Deborah Cone, Richmond, Mass., Samuel J. Cone, Albany, N. Y., Theodore R. Cone, Richmond, Mass., Elizabeth A. Cone, West Stockbridge, Mass., Elizabeth F. Spoor, Coxsackie, N. Y., Azubah G. Fairchild, Coxsackie, N. Y., Fanny Fairchild, New-Haven, Conn., Lucy N. Raymond, Lenox, Mass., Mary E. Raymond, Lenox, Mass., John S. Perry, Albany, N. Y., Charles Perry, Geneseo, Ill., William J. Gates, Tabor, Iowa, Clarinda G. Northrop, Kansas, Sarah A. Wheat, Oberlin, Ohio, Jacob C. Van Dyck, Coxsackie, N. Y., the American Missionary Society and the Treasurer thereof, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Treasurer thereof, the American Bible Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the American Tract Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the American Education Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate Education at the West, and the Treasurer thereof, the Seamen's Friend Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the Congregational Church and Society of Richmond, in the county of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof, the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, and the Treasurer thereof, the Town of Richmond, in the County of Berkshire, and State of Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof: being the legatees and next of kin of Samuel Gates, late of the City of Albany, in the County of Albany, deceased, and to the creditors of said Gates, Greeting: Whereas, John S. Perry and Jacob Van Dyck, executors of the will of Samuel Gates, deceased, have lately made application to our Surrogate of the County of Albany, to have their accounts as such executors finally settled. You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our said Surrogate at his office in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend to the final settlement of the accounts of the said executors of said Samuel Gates, deceased.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed.
[L.S.] Witness—Justus Haswell, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Albany, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1860. JUSTUS HASWELL, Surrogate.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1860.
THE CITY INSPECTOR, HAVING BEEN informed that certain persons have been calling upon the clergymen of this City, demanding from them, in the name of this Department, a return of the marriages performed by them during the past year, and the payment of fees thereon, hereby gives notice that the same is done without his authority, and that such persons are impostors; and he respectfully requests any clergyman upon whom such a demand may be made, to have the person making it arrested, that he may be dealt with according to law. DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—PARTIES IN search of chamber furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in enameled and solid walnut suites. Also palliasses and mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and [illegible]
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre-sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—[illegible] A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. Bowne, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer ANSONIA, Capt. CHAS. DUTCHER, leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS.
We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newly-invented Over-string Grand Piano by Letters Patent, dated Dec. 20, 1859.

Having ascertained that several piano manufacturers have lately commenced making OVERSTRING GRANDS, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law. STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO PIANOS.
WAREROOMS NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
one door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosh, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established, all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent.
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
E. L. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. [illegible] Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'y, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 24, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL.
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD.
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *via* Savannah, Ga.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:

New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The James River being now free from ice, the steamers YORKTOWN and JAMESTOWN will resume their former days for leaving here. The YORKTOWN will receive freight every FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The JAMESTOWN will receive freight every TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13, North River, and leave at 3 o'clock WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; City Point, eight cents, and Richmond, ten cents. Passage and fare, state-room included, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburgh and Richmond, $10. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburgh and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandise to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON
AND
PACIFIC COAST,
Will be dispatched on FRIDAY next, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Co.'s steamer
ATLANTIC,
connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
through to SAN FRANCISCO, greatly in advance of the mails.

No freight, except small parcels, received on the sailing day.

LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 o'clock on Thursday.

Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.

Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL..........$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVIN E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME CARRIAGE, suitable for Winter or Summer use; made by one of the best City makers; has been used but little; is in first-rate condition, and will be sold low, as the owner has no further use for it. To be seen at DICK'S Stables, Nos. 189 and 191 Mercer-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, CARTS, HARNESS, &c., all in good order, with good will of the concern. For further particulars, apply to the cartman, at WEED & CO.'s, No. 138 Pearl-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply at No. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN—SATURDAY—Matinee at 3 o'clock. Last appearance in Brooklyn. NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING HAVE. DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.
Tickets 50 cents and 25 cents—at Music Stores and [illegible]
The Draytons appear at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, and at Philadelphia 30th [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MORE NOVELTY.
TWO COMEDIES
ON THE SAME NIGHT.
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
AND
PLANCHE'S COMIC DRAMA,
In two acts, called
THE IRISH POST.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE NEW COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
now crowding the London theatre, called
HUSBAND
TO
ORDER.

Baron de Beaupre (a returned emigrant nobleman)	Mr. [illegible]
Pierre Marceau (an officer in the Imperial army)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Anatole Latour (a young lawyer)	Mr. [illegible]
Phillipeau (a wealthy farmer, cousin to Pierre Marceau)	Mr. [illegible]
Servant	Mr. [illegible]
Josephine	Mrs. [illegible]
Elise	Mrs. [illegible]
Madame Phillipeau	Mrs. Vernon

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the comic drama, in 2 acts, called
THE IRISH POST.

Terence O'Grady	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Sheriff Capsicomb	Mr. Young
Mr. Bartholomew Lane	Mr. [illegible]
George Lane	Mr. Floyd
John	Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. Capsicomb	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. Lump	Mrs. [illegible]
Mary Capsicomb	Miss [illegible]

On MONDAY EVENING
A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT
Will be offered to the patrons of this Theatre.
Performance will terminate at 10½ o'clock. Box book open in advance.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID PLAY,
consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
will be the next novelty produced.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS,
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatized expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Boucicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS
realizing Lauder's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
First appearance in America.
ASTLEY'S TRANSFERRED TO NEW-YORK.
Grand opening of the great European Troupe,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1860.

The proprietor, in offering to the public of New-York his troupe of young and talented artists, begs to assure those who honor him with their patronage that the entertainments he proposes to give will be in every respect of the very highest class known in the equestrian profession. The performers brought out by him to this country—many of whom are of world-wide celebrity—have been selected from the elite of the principal European companies including the strength of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, of which he was the late proprietor. The horses are the most beautiful and thoroughly trained in their art; the troupe of Shetland and Welsh Ponies the most intelligent and diminutive ever introduced in the circle. These, together with his immense wardrobe, properties and trappings—magic ring, an improvement above all price—the colossal and gorgeously decorated chariots, and other costly paraphernalia, have been brought out in successive steamers, at an almost incredible outlay, and, happily, with but trifling loss.

The proprietor flatters himself that the public will take in consideration the magnitude of his enterprise, and the many difficulties to be overcome in order to secure its successful consummation; and he also dares hope that the well earned fame of his father, Thomas Cook, who preceded him, and whose earliest triumphs were in the City of New-York, some twenty-five years ago, and upon whose model the present troupe is organized, may not be forgotten by the admirers of equestrian skill, and that his efforts to produce novelty, blended with refined art and magnificence, may be duly appreciated. WILLIAM COOK.

Prices restored to their original standard of 50 cents to all parts of the house. Orchestra seats, now the best in the house, $1. Private boxes, $5. Box book open for securing orchestra seats and private boxes.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1860.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA
FROM THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY,
NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY,
ENTITLED
THE RED RANGER;
THE RED RANGER;
A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.
A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
And
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Robert Renshaw Mr. Grace Dora..........Mrs. Prior
Rah-Pa-Naugh..Mr. Taylor Betsy Smith....Miss Alford
Zephaniah..........Mr. Hadaway.

On both occasions preceded by MASTER CARLO FERRATI, only 10 years of age, who will make, in full view of the spectators, a DARING ASCENT ON A TIGHT ROPE! from the Stage to the roof of the Lecture-room.

WAX FIGURE OF OSSAWATTOMIE BROWN; two SPEARS from Harper's Ferry; LINK of the SHACKLES that were cut by COPPIC and COOK; Autograph LETTER from JOHN BROWN; a LIVING MARBLED SEAL, and two KANGAROOS. Can all be seen, together with the 500,000 curiosities.

Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet 13 cents extra.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. ALLEN..........Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
T. W. MEIGHAM..........Acting Manager.
LAST NIGHT OF THE STAR SISTERS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1860.
To commence with JOAN OF ARC.
After which A GRAND CONCERT. To be followed by THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.
To conclude with
BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 14,
The performances will commence with
HALVEI, THE UNKNOWN.
To be succeeded by
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG,
ROBERT MACAIRE,
And THE HAPPY MAN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
SAMEDI, 14 Janvier, 1860,
1st représentation de la nouvelle souscription,
LES JEUNES GENS.
LA FILLE TERRIBLE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
At PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Zebras, Llamas, Bears, Catamounts, Wolves, Tiger Cats, Hyenas, Civet, Ichneumons, and birds of every description, and animals of every variety and species. Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c.
A liberal reduction made to schools.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
Box 25 cents.....Pit 12 cents.....Children half-price.
AMERICAN CIRCUS,
TWO GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS,
This AFTERNOON at 2½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
By the Best Performers in America.
On MONDAY Mr. G. J. Arnold, the popular Tragedian and Imitator will appear in his Celebrated Imitations of well-known Actors.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

In consequence of the unlimited patronage bestowed upon the highly amusing comedy,
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS FOR 1860,
AND THE JUVENILE CRYHORN CONCERTS,
which have been witnessed by over 8,000 of the most enthusiastic and highly delighted auditors during the past week, they will be continued until further notice.
GEO. CHRISTY, the prince of Ethiopian delineators, in his great original character of PETER DAY.
Master EUGENE, the wonder, in his original character of LUCINDA DAY.
Mr. EDWARDS, the only person in this City who dances the Essence of Old Virginny.
Messrs. Campbell, Griffin, Herman and Reeves, the best vocal quartette in the Minstrel profession, in new songs, choruses, &c.
The great skating-match between Highflyer and Truman, and the extraordinary skating abilities of PETER DAY will be exhibited every evening. For full particulars see programmes.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

IT IS RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCED THAT A COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
To Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
will be given at
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1860,
commencing at 8 o'clock.
On which occasion he will be assisted by the following artists:
Mrs. J. M. MOZART,
Mr. SIMPSON,
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, and
Mr. J. G. MAEDER.
Tickets 50 cents.
To be had, with programme, at the Music Stores of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, and Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or at the door on the evening of performance.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
LAST READING, TO-NIGHT.
HOPE CHAPEL, 8 o'clock.
This last Reading will comprise selections from SHAKESPEARE—Scenes from Romeo and Juliet;
DICKENS—Old Weller and Sam;
TENNYSON'S Charge of the Light Brigade,
and a variety of other Recitations, Serious and Humorous, by
MR. AND MRS. VANDENHOFF.
Admission..........25 cents | Reserved Seats....50 cents

AMUSEMENTS

BROADWAY BOUDOIR,
444
BROADWAY,
Late
Wood's Opera House.
This establishment will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16,
By the
Celebrated
FAIRY STAR SISTERS
ADA and EMMA WEBB,
Assisted by a highly efficient
And
TALENTED COMPANY.
For particulars
See
Future Advertisements.

KING SOLOMON'S
TEMPLE.
This wonderful structure,
PERFECT IN ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY,
IS STILL ON EXHIBITION
In
9th-st., one door east of Broadway.
It has received the sanction of the
ENTIRE CLERGY OF NEW-YORK.
THOUSANDS OF DAY AND SABBATH SCHOLARS,
MANY BIBLE CLASSES,
AND
ALMOST EVERY STRANGER STOPPING IN THE CITY,
HAVE VISITED THIS WONDROUS WORK
OF
ART AND INGENUITY.
Lecture at 11 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M.
By Rev. J. S. DEIHL, A. M.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

REOPENING OF WAUGH'S ITALIA—AT RUTGERS INSTITUTE, No. 264 MADISON-ST.—This GRAND MOVING MIRROR OF ITALY will reopen on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14. Exhibitions every afternoon at 3 o'clock; evening at 7½. Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
On exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 Evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

Will positively close Jan. 28,
THE EXHIBITION OF
PALMER'S STATUE
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
At Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents; open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BANVARD'S
GREAT PICTURE,
"THE ORISON,"
Now on exhibition at WESTON'S GALLERY, No. [illegible] Broadway. Admission free.

A CARD.—EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, OF BRUSSELS.—One of the most beautiful of this artist's recent productions, size 35 by 24 inches, representing sheep and lambs, with ducks, &c., painted to order for the subscriber, just received, and now on view at his studio. Hours from 10 to 4. J. P. BEAUMONT, No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, Chairman,
No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one-third.

Positively no tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the ball.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN, TIRED OF hotel life and sick of boarding-house fare, and not hard to please, are desirous of obtaining board in a private family where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; location preferred between Broome and 10th sts., near Broadway; references exchanged. Address A. A. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—EXCELLENT ROOMS, IN SUITS and single, on 1st and 2d floors, with all improvements, for families and gentlemen, at No. 1,062 Broadway, near 31st-st., and convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs. Three handsomely decorated and furnished rooms on the second floor to let to a small family. Terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, LIVING alone, and occupying a large house up town, wishes to let a beautifully furnished room, with or without board, to a gentleman who would advance her $100. Address Mrs. M. W., Station E, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 14 East 11th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

BOARD AT NO. 724 BROADWAY—PLEASANT rooms for families or single gentlemen; two or more gentlemen occupying the same room, will be taken on very reasonable terms.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN the brown stone house No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A pleasant room with board, furnished, or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also a single room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHING to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, wishing to be permanently located, would like to obtain board and lodging, or furnished room without board, in a private family, who will not be likely to move soon. Address QUIET, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY DESIRES to rent the second floor of a modern house, situated below 15th-st. and near Broadway. Meals to be served in the apartments. Address, with full particulars, Z. D., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DISPOSED to let an entire second floor furnished, with board, may find occupants by addressing Box No. 138 *Times* Office. Modern improvements desired.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, highly educated, would like to make an arrangement with a private family to have good rooms and full board. They would pay $10 a week, and for the balance part they would give lessons in music or French, in which they are both very competent. References exchanged. Address, for two days, X. Z., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED BED AND SITTING ROOMS (adjoining) to let to a single gentleman in 23d-st., near 6th-av.; family consists of three persons, strictly private; no other boarders will be taken; breakfast given if required; house large containing all improvements and comforts; held on a five years' lease; references exchanged. Address B., Box No. 2,346, Post-office.

A YOUNG LAWYER, WISHING TO EMPLOY his evenings usefully, desires board in a respectable family where his services in teaching Latin, the English branches, and, if required, the principles of law, would be a compensation; has no objections to travel, at a reasonable salary; can give the highest testimonials as to character and competency. Call or address W. C. C., No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 9.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, wanted by a lady, in a private family, or where there are a few boarders. Location between 14th and 30th sts., and 3d and 5th avs. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address BOARDING, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SECURE A permanent home; breakfast and tea, with dinner on the Sabbath; furnished rooms, with fire and gas; private family preferred. References exchanged. Address, immediately, O. P. H., Box No. 4,532 Post office.

A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor, with board for a family or three single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 50 East 15th-st. References required. Mrs. S. A. GRIGGS.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let on Lexington-av., in a first-class private family, with board, for a gentleman and lady $15, to a single gentleman $9. First-rate livers.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suites, at moderate rates. Best references given and required. Apply at No. 86 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with comfortable board at reasonable rates at No. 192 West 19th st.

NO. 24 BLEECKER-ST.—TO LET, A NEATLY furnished room on the second floor, to one or two gentlemen, without board. The house is occupied by a private family.

TO LET—TO TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, a handsomely furnished front parlor and bed-room on second floor, with fire and gas, within three minutes' walk of the Cooper Institute. Terms $5 per week. Address M. H., Station D., No. 12 Bible House.

PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED by applying at No. 5 Laight-st., this week.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, N. Y.; R. J. DAVIES, No. 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $8 per dozen delivered in New York free of charge.
F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISKEYS, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest.

Evidence Exculpating the Present Owners of the Mill.

MATERIAL AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Jan. 13.

Four bodies have been recovered, thus far, to-day, of which two, those of Mrs. AUGUSTA ASAWORTH and ELLEN DENNY, have been recognized. One of the bodies found, last night, has been identified as that of MARGARET TURNER. The exploration of the ruins is in progress, this evening, by the light of bonfires, and more bodies will probably be discovered. Those already found are horribly burned, and recognizable only from detatched portions of dress, which were so pressed under the rubbish as to be unburned. Neither the official by the Mayor's Canvassers, nor the Register of the Pemberton Company, as far as the survivors have reported, is yet complete. Thus far, eight hundred and thirty-two names have been recorded on the books of the Company. Of this number, one hundred and thirty-four are badly wounded, and eighty-four are either dead or missing.

The evidence on the inquest to-day shows that whatever may have been the carelessness or inefficiency of those actually engaged in erecting the Pemberton Mill, the proprietors spared no means to render the edifice safe. One of the iron pillars which had been broken was exhibited, and was full of flaws and blow-holes, and the assistant engineer stated his belief that the breaking of one of these imperfect pillars caused the crash.

From our Lawrence Correspondent.

APPEARANCE OF LAWRENCE AFTER THE CALAMITY—ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY—CONTRACT FOR BUILDING THE PEMBERTON MILL.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860.

Scarcely a family in Lawrence has escaped the terrible affliction of the recent calamity at the Pemberton Mill, and a general gloom pervades the city. It was only last August that the United States Hotel fell, but a few minutes after it took fire, killing three and wounding others. When the dam was built which collects the water for the immense canal, the bank gave way, causing the death of several; and an impression seems to prevail that the city is doomed. At every turn you meet the pallid cheeks of bereaved relatives and friends, and hear tales either of the intense suffering of the maimed, the agonies of the dying, or of miraculous escapes.

One little boy was in the upper part of the mill when he heard the crash. He called to two or three girls near him to take hold of the pillars that overtop each other up through each floor. They did so, and all fell to the bottom, and walked out of the ruins unharmed.

The instances of heroism, especially among the females, were numerous. Even those under the ruins called for help, not for themselves, but for those in agony near them. One poor girl besought the laborers to dig out a man in her neighborhood, who was suffering intensely. This had just been accomplished, when it was found that the noble girl was stone-dead, yet, strange to say, without any apparent bodily harm.

An eye-witness informs me that he never saw such an extraordinary exhibition of humanity as was elicited from many hardened characters who were present. Known rowdies and scoundrels, at other times, were here working with all their might, with tears of sympathy rolling down their cheeks. Yet there were here and there evidences of stolid selfishness. It is said that one man, who was ordered to assist in working at the fire engines after the fire broke out, asked, "Who is to pay me for it?" The story goes that the Mayor indignantly struck him to the ground. Another eye-witness says that when the maimed and crushed masses of humanity were huddled together in the City Hall for recognition, one of the female visitors exclaimed, "See this poor man, how he is suffering—what a pity he is an American." But these were exceptional cases.

The horror of the occasion was greatly heightened by the breaking out of the fire at a time when a number of those in the ruins were on the point of being rescued, and had to be abandoned to their terrible tortures. The devouring flames drove back the rescuers amidst the appalling groans of those under the ruins who were being roasted alive, or scalded to death by the heated water from the engines, or being crushed to death by the weight of the rubbish. The shrieks of the dying and their friends, the indescribable confusion of those trying to do something for their help, the lurid glare from the burning mass, and the darkness of night in the distance, combined to render the scene one of the most indescribably awful that was ever witnessed. Its horror was greater than that of a railroad disaster or steamship calamity, for the thousands of friends of the victims, in sight of their homes, were there to participate in the agony of the scene. As body after body was extracted, and cart-loads of the wounded were carried through the streets, the grief became universal.

The most marvelous stories are told of the achievements of some of the rescuers, many of which are, of course, imaginary.

The city is filled with visitors, among whom are a number of artists connected with the New-York illustrated papers.

The train by which I came last evening had twenty-five cars attached. All the hotels are crowded. There has been an influx of 25,000 visitors, at least, in consequence of this terrible disaster. The Pemberton Company commenced this morning the work of systematically removing the rubbish, when more bodies will be recovered.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860—A. M.

The developments of the Coroner's inquest yesterday, as to the insecurity of the Pemberton Mills, have had their visible effect this morning in the increase of the attendance at the Coroner's Court, and the decrease of the attendance at the mills. The streets are more thickly frequented with the lame and bruised who have recovered from the stunning effects of the first injuries, but the physicians are discovering many more of the wounded daily, who in the first excitement were unconscious of their having received any harm. Another of the victims died yesterday, as I informed you by telegraph—Miss IRENE CROSBY, of Chatham, Mass. She was taken to No. 41 Pacific Mills, to Mr. L. ELDRIDGE's, much injured on the head and with a broken leg. She lived nearly two days. She had been in the mill but ten days. I have heard of many cases where the victims in the ruins were substitutes for others, the regular hands having saved their lives by their absence. The scene at the Essex Mills, where the survivors are reporting themselves, is replete with the sorrow for the dead, and the rejoicing of the living. Crowds of operatives flock to register their names, and with them are beautiful girls cut and bruised, men of herculean frames maimed and disabled, children who have lost their parents, and parents who have lost their children, widows and widowers, mourning friends and relatives—full of grief for the victims, and of thankfulness for the preservation of the living.

The scenes at the meeting between Mr. TATTISON and his operatives was extremely interesting. He, it will be remembered, was standing about the middle of the lower room when he heard the crash. He jumped instinctively for the side windows, but his first thought was that the walls would crush him, and he ran for the strongest brick-work he could think of as a protection. This he found under a series of staircases in a corner of the building, where the gas meters were; and he had hardly taken refuge when he found himself unharmed but imprisoned by the surrounding and overhanging rubbish. He escaped through the window ultimately, and the first person he met in the open air was his own brother, who had a like miraculous escape. We can imagine that meeting.

Many girls who stood near Mr. TATTISON at the time of the fall were killed; yet, although his was the basement room, only about forty out of three hundred of his operatives were killed. He explains this by the fact that the looms were placed across the room. The floors were three boards thick, cross-set, and making a strong surface. The upper floor set squarely on the top of the looms, and left the ordinary passage through them comparatively unimpeded. Doubtless the dense dust blinded many, while others in the wild excitement that prevailed, got bewildered.

It is, however, a striking fact that so much fortitude was displayed by all the employés. Nearly all seemed to feel more for their comrades than for self and to exhibit the most extraordinary presence of mind. The greatest number doubtless escaped through the weaving-room door leading to the canal—the end of the building that stood until the fire broke out. This was occasioned by the fact that one of the first men through the door had the forethought to wedge this door open. The consequence was that those who followed escaped readily.

One of the bodies taken out last evening has just been recognized as that of MARGARET TURNER. The system with which the gangs are working on the ruins must soon develop a number more bodies.

I visited the ruins yesterday, in company with the Jury. The surface presents at first sight nothing but a mass of entangled machinery, iron rods and cylinders, broken looms, carding machines and other machinery. Nearly all the wood-work was entirely consumed. The character of the building is seen in the places where the walls broke from the parts which are standing. There was but about two feet of brick between the top of one window and the sill of the window above. This left the spaces of wall between the windows like so many piers slightly connected. The mortar with which the brick wall was laid was composed mainly of sand, and adhered but slightly to the bricks. When we take into consideration these facts, in connection with the thinness of the walls, the width of the building, and the unusual weight of the machinery, it seems a miracle that the entire mass had not fallen long before. The incompetency of the Engineer is publicly heralded, and it is said that everything he undertakes bears impress of his inefficiency. The dam of the canal was his work and failed; and the sewers to drain the city were built so that they did not drain the cellars.

The exaggeration of the Boston papers as to the extent of the accident, combined with their necessary lack of correct lists of the injured, has tended to create intense consternation in New-England. Crowds flock to the city to inquire for friends and relatives, while the expresses, telegraph wires and mail bags are crowded with inquiries concerning those supposed to have been in the fated building. I know it to be a fact that one sensation sheet in Boston was filled with the lucubrations of the vivid imagination of at least one of their sources of information. Those who knew all the circumstances of the occurrence are astonished daily by the remarkable statements made by some of the indefatigable gentlemen of the Press.

The bodies taken out have now all been recognized, some by small patches of the dress, one blackened mass, by a breast-pin; one with the face and clothes burned off, the limbs burnt to a crisp, by an ear-ring found near the head. The ruins are still visited by thousands daily, including many friends of the missing, anxious to ascertain the dread truth, and to pay the last mournful testimony of respect to the remains of the departed.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAWRENCE, Friday, Jan. 13.

Three more bodies were taken from the ruins to-day. These were all badly mutilated—two of them so much so that they could not be identified. The third was discovered, by fragments of clothing to be that of Mrs. AUGUSTA ANN ASHWORTH. She was 18 years of age, and was married in March last. Her husband is a shoemaker, and works at North Salem. Her body was nearly consumed.

The body taken out at 10 o'clock last night has been identified as that of Mrs. MARGARET TURNER.

The Coroner's jury reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

The testimony during the forenoon mainly related to the construction of the building, but nothing new was elicited.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN WALLACE.

I am a mason, and worked upon the brick-work of the Pemberton Mill all the time that it was in construction; never examined the foundation particularly; there was water running through the foundation constantly, and it brought out white sand—such as we call quicksand; it was talked about among the workmen; we thought the foundation might be undermined by the water; if the foundation has settled the stones will be found displaced; the walls were what we call twenty-inch wall, or two walls of eight inches each, and a space between of four inches, tied together at various places; the corners were made solid at each corner two feet each way; think the building was well tied, but the walls were too thin; never worked on a large mill so thin; the timbers for the upper stories were cut the same length as in the lower stories, and they were found too short for the upper stories, because the pilasters had been dispensed with above the second story; there was a small crack in the chimney before we finished the mill; the chimney was on the west of the mill; there was also a crack in the large arch at the entrance of the counting-room; the arch remains now; the mortar used was good; the bricks were hard but rough; the walls would have been stronger had the pilasters been carried up to the upper stories; I did not consider the walls strong enough for such a building, and expressed that opinion to several persons; I am not positive that I told Mr. Coolidge so; if the pilasters had been carried through the third, fourth and fifth stories, I should still have considered the walls too weak; the Merrimac mill, at Lowell, is built with vaulted walls; these walls are twenty-eight inches in the first layer, and the inner sides are plastered over and washed with cement, and I think the timbers go through the space into the outer wall, within four inches of the outside, and were fastened with irons turned up; the open space in the Pemberton mill was left rough.

TESTIMONY OF MORRIS KNOWLES.

I am a carpenter; I worked on the Pemberton Mill; did the work partially by a written contract; before the contract was made I saw a specification for the mill; think it was for a five-story building; the timbers were laid ten inches on the pilaster and wall; in the third story the timbers laid on the wall four or six inches; don't think the projections built under the timbers added much strength; the fourth and fifth stories had timbers cut longer; have worked on twenty or thirty mills; never worked on one so wide as this; its great width would render the walls stronger than a narrow one; don't know whether I have worked on mills with walls as thick as these; never knew pilasters to be built to support timbers; they are generally made use of to strengthen the wall; thought at the time that the shoring of the floor was insufficient; the pillars had caps too small; each timber was in three pieces, supported under the joints by pillars; the piers under the first floor were brick, built upon large stones; they were first made sixteen inches square, and after the timbers were put on, at my suggestion, they were enlarged to twenty-four inches; think I never saw a mill so much cut up with windows; this would weaken the walls; never noticed any jar in the mill; noticed the cracks between the chimney and wall, about half way from the top of the building; there was a crack each side; don't think they weakened the building materially; before the machinery was put in the timbers sprung, and I was employed to put trusses under them; think the building might have been more secure if the anchor irons at the ends of the timbers had passed through the outside wall, secured with washers; I put some sheathing on the easterly side of the chimney, over the crack; the crack was through the outer wall; did not consider it a dangerous defect; covered up a crack on the inside of the spinning room in the third story, near the chimney; the width of the brick between each window was about six feet; some four or five years ago I was called to examine one of the pillars which had broken off from the flange of the pintle which it rested on; some of the pillars examined yesterday were of irregular thickness and some had large blow-holes; the agent was about the mill during its construction; can't give a decided opinion as to the cause of the fall until a more thorough examination has been made; think, from present appearances, that the pillars gave way first.

TESTIMONY OF BENJAMIN COOLIDGE.

I was Assistant-Engineer of the Essex Company, under Capt. Bigelow, at the time the Pemberton mill was built; the place was a pasture in 1852; we laid the first stone on the 31st January, 1853; the soil was a dense, heavy, solid, sandy loam; it was remarkably solid and heavy; underlying that was what geologists call the boulder formation; this extended down three or four feet; there are generally stones from 500 pounds in weight to the size of the human head, and so down to gravel stone and fine sand, (spoken of as quicksand, but not in reality quicksand,) in that formation; this sand sifted in, and made what I call a *rock pan* below—perfectly solid. Underneath that lies what is called in Lawrence puddling; sometimes it is so solid that it breaks out in large lumps when dry; when wet, as on the Pemberton, a little sand leaks out of it; under that is a peculiar quicksand; it was full of water, and very fine indeed; it acts almost instantly when allowed to rest; it is useless to excavate it as it comes up; we only touched this in the excavation for the wheel building, which is not the main building; there are veins of coarse sand in the fine sand under the puddling; they seemed to be deposits; there was little or no water coming through the fine sand until we came near the rocks; next to the canal the rock pan was full of water, running as clear as crystal; the puddling formation, when an excavation was made in it, gave out a little water, which kept working until a little mud was made in the bottom; the quicksand was full of water; I have been in the employ of the Company since 1846—for ten years under Capt. Bigelow, and since then under C. T. Storrow; the boulder formation is eight feet below the surface at the canal, and runs down to sixteen feet below at the river; we excavated for the Pemberton Mills eight to ten feet on the end next to the canal; the foundation was on the rock pack; on the east side it was laid in three foundations, boulder, fine sand, and puddling foundation; the north end was from ten to twelve feet deep, resting on the puddling; the south end was made deeper, until we came near where the chimney was to stand, when we stopped aft to the boulder formation, on which the chimney was built; this was the most solid foundation, but we went lower on the rest; the west side was built on the puddling foundation, as far as the privy; near the centre, where the excavation stepped up, to prevent the action of the water on the stand, a cement dam was made cutting the water off from it; the average thickness of the foundation was from six to nine feet; there never was a foundation wall laid in Lawrence equal to it in solidity and strength; it was made of stones long enough to go away across the full width; I think the foundations will be found solid now; in the north part the pier rested on the rock path; in the south part there were deep holes dug down and laid on solid stones; the piers were laid with hard brick and carefully tested cement; there were better rocks under this than under the Duck Mill, where it was laid almost wholly on the sand foundation—the rest being on the drift or puddling formation; the settling of any part of the foundation would almost certainly be indicated by the breaking of a window-sill or cap; I never saw one broken here, but have a very indistinct recollection of hearing some one say that there was one broken once; I recollect the trouble with the pent stock, which was built under the superinterdence of Mr. Bigelow; I do not know that anything was disturbed there after that.

Recess till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The inquest recommenced at 2 o'clock, when the examination of Mr. Benjamin Coolidge, Civil Engineer, was resumed.

Question—Was the original plan of the building in any way altered?

Answer—I cannot tell; it is not the custom of the Chief-Engineer to consult with his subordinates in regard to his plans; the plans can be found with the Essex Company; the plans first in my hands were for five stories; do not know whether the mason had a working plan; the carpenter resorted to the office from time to time, and took such notes as he wanted; I think it was intended in the original plan that the pilasters should be carried up three stories; do not know why the plan was altered; my duty was simply to carry out the orders given me by Capt. BIGELOW; consider the projections on which the timbers rested in the upper stories strong and safe enough; if the floors fell in no wall could resist them; if the walls had been two feet thick, they would have been prostrated as quickly as these; the brick was hard but rough; it was difficult to get a full supply of brick; the work was done in the most thorough manner; the brick was laid in the most careful way; the projections were laid in cement; the cornice was laid in cement, and large masses of it are now lying on the spot as hard almost as granite; the walls were banded between the window caps and sills; the banding was done thoroughly; Mr. Wallace was a very faithful man, and Mr. Tuttle performed his work in the most satisfactory manner; the mortar was good; my opinion is that the walls were strong enough for the service of that mill for a thousand years, if the foundation and floor should not give out.

Q.—Is it your opinion that the mill, as a whole, when it was completed, was safe and secure for the business of a mill?

A.—I had some objections to the pillars being hurried by Mr. Knowles, the carpenter; for the pillars I made requisition on Captain Bigelow, and some pillars were sent from Boston by the owners; they were not according to our plan, which was like those with clasps, such as are in our other mills; the first load that came I discovered to be made of poor iron, and I made complaint to Mr. Bigelow, who said he would write about it to Mr. Putnam; Mr. Putnam can explain where the pillars were made and who furnished them; witness explained that the cracks in the wood were caused by the swaying of the wind; this was proved by the mortar wall at the bottom showing no crack; the cracks in the chimney ran from the top down till they disappeared; Mr. Bigelow said that to fasten the chimney would shake the mill; as it would swing at any rate he let it swing; that corner of the mill was, of course, not as strong as it would have been if the chimney had not cracked away; the building, as a whole, I regarded as a perfect structure, except, perhaps, the iron pillars; having discovered the defect in one of them, I was somewhat suspicious of them, but never anticipated such a result as has happened.

A piece of a pillar from the ruins was here brought in, and on examination it was found extremely defective.

Witness—I always felt uneasy about the iron pillars from the first, and when the mill fell I attributed it at once to defects in the pillars; the wheel pit is thirty feet from the Pemberton mill; mechanics and others spoke to me more than fifty times about the water running through the foundation of the mill, but I paid no attention to them, for I knew there was no danger from it; mechanics and workmen about a mill are very fond of criticising; everybod's work except their own, and very impatient of criticism of their own; I long since got in the habit of paying no attention whatever to masons; it will be seen on an intelligent examination of the foundation whether there was any settling of it.

Question—What in your opinion caused the falling of the mill? *Answer*—I judge from what I have learned from the testimony here and reliable statements outside that it was owing to a pillar breaking near the centre of the mill; to break one pillar would have unsupported an area of fifty-eight by twenty feet, and the floor timber were abutted together at that; the great strength of the floors would tend to destroy the walls, when the support gave way, and also to break off the pillars when once started; it was said that at first there was a succession of cracking noises, which ran into a general roar, and I have no doubt that the building fell in this way; the mill is of great width, and each pillar bears two parts of the weight, and each wall one part; the floor went down in one mass, and was not broken at all; after the first lot of pillars came, I examined every pillar as they came; did not rap them all over with a hammer; perhaps it was my duty to cause some person to do it; it was impossible for me to do it; I gave more examination to the pillars than I would if they had been made by our own contractor.

John P. Putnam, sworn—Witness resides in Boston; owned one hundred shares in the Pemberton Mill—one-eighth part; the mill was contracted for with the Essex Company; a small mill was contracted for by Mr. John A. Lowell, in which I was to take a smaller share; it was afterwards decided to build larger, and admit new parties; Mr. Lowell owned 200 shares, and was largely interested in its success; the Essex Company contracted to build the Mill at cost on a credit of five years; the iron pillars were made by Mr. J. C. Woods, who was reputed to be a good founder; it was proposed to have wooden pillars, but I preferred iron, and learning that Woods would cast them cheaper than the Lawrence Machine-shop, he was employed; Capt. Bigelow furnished a plan for the pillars, and I have no doubt they were cast according to his plan; the pillars in the first story were six inches in diameter, and diminished a quarter of an inch; did not consider that I was responsible for the soundness of the pillars as they were put in; Mr. Bigelow said that pillars six inches in diameter, and diminishing gradually through the upper stories, would be a sufficient support; witness felt no uneasiness about anything connected with the mill, except the water in the foundation, and the excavation in the wheel pit; Mr. Lowell gave express instructions to spare no expense, to stop not at mere safety, but to make assurance doubly sure in the construction; the original plan was to build it five stories; plans of each floor were drawn at my request, on which was marked with accuracy the place of every part of the machinery; and the machinery was all contracted for before the foundation was laid; we felt it of vital importance that the mill should be perfectly safe; I was not aware of any weakness in the walls; I placed great confidence in Capt. Bigelow; did not know that the wall at the stairway was only one foot thick until this investigation; the trusses were put under the floors to prevent vibration; the mill was the steadiest I ever knew; we had no apprehension in regard to the cracks in the chimney; the sides and ends of the walls had been so clamped together with strong iron that we thought there was no danger from that cause; think the machinery was packed rather more closely than usual in this mill; the mill was disposed of two years ago, to Messrs. David Nevins and George Howe; have learned that there has been no additional weight of machinery; the iron pillars cost about three times as much as wooden ones; no objections were made by the Essex Company against our procuring iron pillars; Capt. Bigelow wrote to me that I had better get them of wood, and inclosed me a plan; he furnished them at one-eighth of a cent per pound cheaper than the proposal of the Lawrence Company; do not remember Mr. Tuttle speaking to me about the walls being too thin; he may have said so; he complained that the bricks were very uneven; asked him if they were less strong, and he said no, they were stronger, because they were harder; remember the screw-jack being put on when one of the pillars was broken; that was the only defect in the mill that I was ever made aware of.

At 4 o'clock the inquest was adjourned till 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

DETAILS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

The reports in the Boston papers furnish numerous interesting items, of which we avail ourselves.

PROGRESS IN REMOVING THE RUINS.

The Mayor of Lawrence on Wednesday night gave the ruins up to the proprietors of the mills, and they have set a good force at work to clear out the rubbish. There have been some expressions of surprise that greater progress has not been made in clearing the rubbish away, but the mixture of heavy machinery, shafts, looms, and innumerable iron rods and pipes, are so interwoven and mixed up that it would require more than manual strength to remove even a comparatively small piece of machinery. During Thursday two large derricks were erected, and yesterday four or five more were to be put up, with which the heavy machinery can be lifted out. At the time Mayor SAUNDERS delivered the ruins to the proprietors, he offered them the services of fifty men, in addition to their own force. It was almost impossible to find any considerable number of men in the city who could be of much service, as all who were able had completely exhausted themselves in their exertions on the night of the disaster and the day following. The greater part of the men employed by the proprietors were brought from Lowell. It was thought that by last night or this morning the greater part of the remaining bodies will be recovered.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.

Thursday, about half-past 3 o'clock, while several men were digging in the ruins, a man came on to the scene, and stated that he saw a young woman fall in a certain spot near the southwest part of the ruins on the night of the disaster. He said he was standing near by just before the fire broke out, and that she fell with some of the wall. Just at the time the fire was spreading there he heard a scream, but it was beyond human power to extricate her at that time. The party upon his direction commenced clearing away the rubbish, and soon found her body. It appeared from her position—she being on her face—that she was struck by a shafting, which then lay across her prostrate form, so that it was found necessary to use much force to release the corpse. Her name was Kate Cooney, and she was but recently from Ireland, without a single relative in the city. The corpse was horribly mutilated by the fire; her head and shoulders were charred, and the arms were gone to the elbows. Below that the fire had not even burned her clothes to any extent. The body was taken to the City Hall; it will be buried to-day. Near the place where the head of the corpse laid in the ruins was found an ear-ring. This body is the first taken out since about 3 o'clock on Wednesday. There was a crowd of the curious in the City Hall soon after the body was brought there, and as long as the dead-room was opened to them they filled it.

DISPOSITION OF THE DEAD.

Nine funerals—six Protestant and three Catholic—took place on Thursday afternoon, and several more occurred yesterday. A public funeral is contemplated, but no time has been fixed upon. Many dead bodies which were identified, were taken charge of by friends, but the few that were so disfigured that identification was impossible, were taken from the City Hall and placed in the city lot in the cemetery. About eight have been buried there by the city. All the dead bodies have been removed from the City Hall.

MATERIAL AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.

The Committee appointed by the New-England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers at Lawrence, held a meeting Thursday forenoon, and voted to send to the Committee at Lawrence the sum of $5,000 at once, without waiting to make their collections. Sub-Committees were appointed to proceed with the subscriptions. Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of the firm of JAMES W. PAIGE & Co., is Treasurer of the Society. At the meeting yesterday facts were presented from responsible parties at Lawrence, showing that there was much suffering and destitution in that city, and that while no estimate could be made of the amount that would eventually be needed, at least $10,000 would be immediately required to alleviate the distress that prevails.

In both branches of the State Legislature, much sympathy with the sufferers was expressed; and in the House, efforts are to be made to secure a donation from the State. It was the general opinion among members of the Legislature that the amount ($1,000) stated in the order was much too small, and that $5,000 at least should be given.

Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church in Lawrence, but now of the North Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Christophe streets, in this City, will preach at 3 o'clock to morrow in the latter edifice, with direct reference to the late calamity. A contribution will be taken up in aid of those who have been rendered destitute.

The members of the Suffolk Club, Boston—a private association of gentlemen—have forwarded $2,000 to the Mayor of Lawrence, to be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers there by the late calamity.

A performance is to be given for the benefit of the sufferers, at the National Theatre, in Boston, on Monday evening.

Mr. GEORGE G. EVANS, of Philadelphia, a book publisher, but in early life a Lawrence factory boy, has contributed $1,000 to the fund.

At a meeting of the members of the "Corn Exchange Association," held yesterday morning, in Philadelphia, a donation of three hundred dollars was made from the Treasury, and two hundred dollars raised by private subscriptions for the Lawrence sufferers.

STATEMENT OF AN OVERSEER IN CONSTRUCTING THE BUILDING.

The Hartford *Times* says: We learn from one who was employed in its construction some facts relative to the fallen Pemberton cotton-mill, which indicate great carelessness, if not a criminal recklessness, on the part of its builders. Our informant is Mr. L. K. PARSONS, of this city, who was employed as a carpenter and overseer of the mason-work, in the construction of the mill. Mr. PARSONS says the site of the mill (which stood close by the Merrimac River) was a *quicksand*. In laying the stone foundation-walls, so yielding was the earth, that after they were built, it was resolved to take up one of the walls, and dig down deeper to find a more solid bottom. Mr. PARSONS advocated, instead, the *staying* of the walls, as they were, with iron braces and stays. The wall was ten feet wide. Mr. PARSON's plan was not agreed to, and the wall was taken up and the ground further excavated; but the deeper it was dug into, the less satisfactory was its condition found. Mr. HALL, the designer of the Mill, believed, or professed to believe, that the wall could be safely laid in that spot, without stays, and it was so built accordingly. So shaky were the banks of the river, at this point, says Mr. PARSONS, that often, in times of a freshet, the whole ground would shake and quiver, as far as the quicksands extended, to such an extent that many expected to see the opposite bank, where a row of boarding houses stood, cave off and tumble in bodily, houses and all. The trembling of the quicksand banks could be plainly felt on both sides. On this treacherous foundation the great Mill was built—and the result is the butchery of two hundred human beings!

Mr. PARSONS believes that the foundation wall next the river must have first bulged out, or "spread;" and this is further supported, apparently, by the manner of the crash. It would account for the remarkable manner in which the rest of the great building fell *inside* so suddenly.

The mill was built by the Essex Company, under the direction of Mr STORROW, a former Mayor of Lawrence, and CHAS. H. BIGELOW. Mr. STORROW is said to have regarded the mill as safe as any in the country, never having had any misgivings as to its security.

LETTER FROM A LARGE STOCKHOLDER IN THE ORIGINAL COMPANY.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the following letter from Mr. J. A. LOWELL, the principal stockholder in the Company in 1853, just before it was obliged to suspend:

BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In justice to Mr. J. PICKERING PUTNAM, it should be stated—and you may do so on my authority—that the Pemberton Mill, of which he was the Treasurer, was built by the Essex Company, under the supervision of an experienced Engineer, and by days' work. That Company had evidently no interest in slighting the work; on the contrary, they had every motive, moral and pecuniary, to do it thoroughly.

I never doubted, nor do I now doubt, that it was in all respects a first-class mill.

Time will, no doubt, develop the causes of the late lamentable catastrophe. To me they are at present veiled in mystery.

I have the more consciousness of impartiality in this statement, as I had personally no part in building or equipping this mill. I am yours, truly,

CHARLES HALE, Esq. J. A. LOWELL.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PEMBERTON MILL.

CONTRACT FOR THE MASON-WORK.

LAWRENCE, Feb. 14, 1853.

It is hereby agreed between J. B. TUTTLE & Co., of Lawrence, Mass., brick mason, and the Essex Company, by CHAS. H. BIGELOW, chief engineer, that the said TUTTLE & Co. shall build the brick-work of the Putnam Mills and other buildings appertaining thereto, in Lawrence, not including boarding-houses, on the following terms, viz: Said TUTTLE & Co. are to furnish all materials and labor for laying the bricks for the sum of three dollars and thirty-seven-and-a-half cents per thousand. The mortar is to be made of such proportions of lime and mortar as shall be satisfactory to the engineer of the Company; and the joints are to be filled in perfectly solid with mortar. If any portion of the brick-work is to be laid with a portion of cement in the mortar, it is to be done without extra charge to the Company, provided the cement used in the work is furnished by the Company to the contractor. The walls are to be laid with a hollow space four inches wide, for the circulation of air throughout, except when bonding walls are necessary to connect the inner and outer sections of the wall together, and to form piers for the support of the beams of the floors. The general form and dimensions of the buildings are shown in the plans exhibited in the Essex office in Lawrence. The underpinning is to be set by the said TUTTLE & Co., if they are required so to do, and the setting is to be paid for at the rate of six cents per square foot of underpinning seen. The stone caps and sills of the doors are also to be set by the said TUTTLE & Co., as far as they are required so to do, and the setting is to be paid for at the rate of six cents per square foot, stone cutters' measurement. The number of bricks to be paid for to the Messrs. TUTTLE is intended to be the actual number laid in the work, including the bulk of the stone caps and sills for the windows, for the setting of which no other charge is to be made, and making no deduction for the holes of the beams. The brick will be delivered to the said TUTTLE & Co. on the cars, near the head of the canal, in Lawrence, when they are to be taken and the cars returned without unnecessary delay. A satisfactory count of the bricks received shall be kept by the said TUTTLE & Co., sufficient to show that the whole number intended to be delivered is received. The whole of the brick-work is to be executed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the engineer of the Company. The work for the main building is to be executed with a view to its completion by the middle of July.

(Signed,) J. B. TUTTLE & CO., Masons.
CHARLES H. BIGELOW,
Engineer Essex Company.

MORE ALLEGED UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

The workmen in the employ of NASON, DODGE & Co., corner Gold and Beekman streets, sent a communication to the firm, yesterday, declining to work longer in the building, as they considered it unsafe. The building was somewhat injured during the great fire in Beekman-street a short time ago, and since the falling of the Pemberton Mill the workmen have arrived at the conclusion that to work in it longer would be to endanger their lives.

The Case of the Ocean Bird.

THE POLICE IN POSSESSION—CARD FROM CAPT. GRAHAM.

At the request of Marshal RYNDERS, a force of thirty Policemen was yesterday ordered on board the steamer *Ocean Bird*, lying at the foot of Tenth-street, E. R. It was thought that during the night an attempt would be made to take forcible possession of the vessel by certain parties, but up to a late hour no disturbance had occurred, and the Policemen were quietly sipping their lager and smoking the pipe of peace in the cabin of the vessel. The views of one of the parties in this curious controversy are set forth in the following:

CARD FROM CAPT. JOHN GRAHAM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been sadly libeled by the Spanish Consul and the law reporters, through the columns of the various newspapers of this City. I do not say this to complain. I will leave complaining to my libelers. It will better fit them than me, as soon as my leisure will permit me to attend to the matter. It is fair to that part of the public who may take an interest in the matter, that the facts, as they really exist, should be known. They are as follows: The steamship *Ocean Bird* was built by me at the City of New-York. [illegible] from my possession by [illegible] title, which title has since been, by a [illegible] United States Circuit Court in equity, [illegible] void for fraud. The vessel has been absent [illegible] this City ever since she was taken from my [illegible] I lately heard she had come to this port. I [illegible] by my counsel to replevy her as my property, [illegible] to take her under the writ of replevin. I accordingly went on board on Monday last and demanded the vessel of her captain, VIADEMONTE, and stated to him in brief the nature of my title to her, and the manner in which she was taken from me. He at once yielded to my request, placed the vessel at my disposal without a word of cavil or objection, and withdrew with his men, their baggage and other articles of personal property. After this it was impossible to replevy, for the property was absolutely in my possession. I therefore held it until I was, as I believe, wrongfully dispossessed by the Marshal of the United States under a pretended order of the Court. I have not used, or offered to use, any violence; no threat, or intimation that pointed to a violent act, has been uttered by me, or by any one in my interest, to my knowledge or belief. Some days after the surrender of the vessel to me, some of the mechanics and other persons who had claims against the ship, filed libels against her to secure their liens. I at once gave bonds to the Marshal, to release her under the act of Congress. After this, Capt. VIADEMONTE also filed similar bonds, and procured from the Proctor of the libelants a stipulation that the vessel might be surrendered to him. Under that stipulation, the counsel for Capt. VIADEMONTE entered "a rule of course" that the vessel be delivered up. This rule, however, is only of force between the libelants and Capt. VIADEMONTE, and does not, and cannot in the slightest degree, affect my rights in the premises. Indeed, his counsel, as I am informed, made two or three *ex parte* applications to the Court to obtain a rule or order giving his claim preference over mine, but the Court absolutely refused in any manner to interfere between us. Thus the matter stands.

JOHN GRAHAM.

From Mexico.

AFFAIRS IN NUEVO LEON—CAUSES OF THE DEFEAT OF DEGOLLADO—COWARDICE OF HIS OFFICERS—VERA CRUZ THREATENED BY A VISITATION FROM A FRANCO-SPANISH FLEET—VICTORIES OF ALVAREZ AT THE SOUTH.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 29th, thus sums up the latest news from the adjoining States of Mexico:

In Nuevo Leon it appears that everything has subsided into a state of quiet, or, more correctly, inaction. LIC D. DOMINGO MARTINEZ, as President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, acts as Governor, and the late Governor, or the one who assumed the functions of that office, under Federal sanction, upon the expulsion of VIDAURRI, D. JOSE SILVESTRE ARAMBERRI, consents to act as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Nuevo Leon. Gov. MARTINEZ is of the faction of VIDAURRI, and the other is the leader of the opposing faction in this State. This appears to be the result of the compromise made, and seems quite satisfactory, too, since it is in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution, providing, that when the Governor ceases to perform the functions of his office, the President of the Tribunal shall succeed him. VIDAURRI was the Governor under popular election, while ARAMBERRI was so, at most, by legislative sanction. It seems that Gen. ZUAZUA, contented with this arrangement, went back to his home in Lampazos, with an escort of only ten men. Gen. ARAMBERRI is now in our neighboring city of Matamoros, with the view of procuring the balance of the armament destined for Federal use, but which is detained, we believe, upon some suspicion that if it falls into the hands of the Vidaurristas, it will be put to misuse.

The same paper learns from Monterey that Gen. DEGOLLADO attributes his defeat near Queretaro to the cowardice of most of his under officers. It adds:

He has, since his report, particularized by complimenting especially all the *rifleros* and *tiradores* of Tamaulipas, our immediate neighbor; the battalion of Aguascalientes; the first regiment of Nuevo Leon, and its worthy *comandante* and officers. The latter compliment seems to have been drawn out by a very indignant letter from the *comandante*, D. JUAN GUERRA, in which he demands reparation for the insult implied in the sweeping charge against the officers, and to which Gen. D. replies by saying that he, the *comandante*, and his battery, are part of the very few exceptions to the general complaint against the officers.

But he commands that the officers of the first and second battalions of San Luis shall be tried by court martial; that the commander of the second, D. SECUNDINO CASTRO, shall be put in prison; that his battalion shall be wholly extinguished, while the first battalion, "after reorganization, shall keep its banner furled in all its evolutions, until being again presented in the face of the enemy, it shall be made to unfurl itself in gaining a victory."

Gen. DEGOLLADO seems determined to try it again; we hope the next time with better officers, and, of course, better success.

Besides this, we find no news of importance in our exchanges from the interior, except that Tepic had again fallen into the hands of the Centralists, through the weakness of one CORDERO, who was commanding during the sickness of Gen. CORONADO. On the other hand, it was said that Guadalajara had again fallen into the power of Gen. OGAZON, who is reported to have nearly eight thousand men with him. The war in Mexico seems much like a see-saw play, only that one cannot calculate with much certainty who will next be up or down.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 12.

We are in receipt of the following Mexican intelligence:

The Juarez Government have directed PESQUIERA to revoke the order for the expulsion of Capt. STONE, but it was expected that PESQUIERA would refuse, as he was raising troops for some mysterious purpose.

The combined French and Spanish fleet was expected at Vera Cruz to enforce the pecuniary demands of Spain and Mexico.

The Liberals had obtained several victories over the Church troops, at Tehuantepec. ALVAREZ was acting against COBOS. The Liberals had retaken Zacatecas.

The report that the French and Spanish fleets were expected at Vera Cruz, was derived from the French and English legations at Mexico.

From Havana and Key West.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR AT THIS PORT—THE ISABEL AT HAVANA.

The United States mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, S. P. GRIFFIN, Esq., Commander, arrived last evening from New-Orleans, *via* Havana. She left the latter port on the 8th inst.

11th, 30 minutes P. M., 15 miles south of Hatteras, spoke bark *Medora*, of Boston, 22 days from Laguna, for Boston. Same time, passed ship *Liberty*, of New-York, bound north. 12th, 11 A. M., off Cape May, passed hermaphrodite brig, showing Panama Railroad Company's signal. Same time, passed schooner *Helen*, both bound north.

We are indebted to the purser for Havana papers to the 8th, inclusive.

Much enthusiasm was being manifested throughout the island on the subject of the war between the mother country and Morocco. The young men were forming themselves into military companies, and applying to the Captain-General for permission to be received into the regular army, and forwarded to the point of conflict.

The Captain-General had published a War Proclamation, calling upon the Habanese to express their patriotism in a substantial manner, by subscriptions in aid of the war.

An Agricultural Bank was about being established in Havana.

The papers are occupied with war matters, to the exclusion of other topics of interest.

THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived, from Havana and Key West on the 11th.

The New-York steamer, (the *Empire City*,) had not arrived when the *Isabel* left, and the *Isabel* brings the mails and Government dispatches.

The ship *A. W. Lawrence*, from Boston, bound to New-Orleans, got ashore on the 3d inst, (where is not stated,) but got off, and had arrived at Key West.

The United States surveying steamer *Corwin* arrived at Key West on the 9th inst., from New-York.

The brig *T. W. Rowland*, from New-Orleans, bound to Marseilles, had put in in a leaky condition.

The new crop of sugar was arriving freely at Havana, but no sales of it had been made.

Of molasses the arrivals were light. Clayed, 4@4⅛ reals; Muscovado, 5@5⅛ reals, per keg.

Freights were dull.

Exchange on London, 13@15¼ ℔ cent. premium on New-York, 60 days, 3½@4 ℔ cent. premium.

West Washington Market Property.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen in a New-York paper of yesterday a letter from Judge GREENE C. BRONSON, Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, to Hon. D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State, in which the Corporation Counsel evidently labors under an error in regard to the report of the Committee of the State Land Commissioners, relating to the sale of West Washington Market property. Judge BRONSON states that the Committee recommend the sale of this property at the sum of $250,000. This is not the case, as will appear by the annexed resolutions of the Land Commissioners, passed Dec. 28, 1859, in which the Committee were directed simply to fix a price below which the sale could not be made. But the sale was to be made at *public auction*, after eight weeks' published notice in six of our daily papers, at as much more as any person or party might be willing and able to pay for the quit claim only of the State. All public property to be sold, whether State or City, has to be appraised by either the Land Commissioners or by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, if of the City, fixing a *minimum* price below which the property cannot be sold; but in the case of the Market property, any person might bid and purchase at $2,000,000, if he was willing to pay that price. The idea of "great fund" of the Corporation Counsel, as stated in his letter, would seem to be premature, as the resolutions of the Commissioners seem to protect the interests of the State in every direction. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the State Engineer and Surveyor be, and are hereby directed to sell the right, title and interest of the State to the property known as the West Washington Market property at *public auction*, in the City of New-York, at a price not less than the sum at which the same shall be appraised by the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Secretary of State and the Speaker of the Assembly, who are hereby appointed a Committee to appraise the same.

Resolved, That the said sale shall be upon the following terms and conditions, viz: the sum of one-third of the purchase money payable in cash at the time of sale, and the remainder to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in two equal annual payments, with interest annually, with such collateral security as shall be approved by this Board; the notice of such sale and conditions to be published for eight weeks in the following newspapers: The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, the New-York *Herald*, the NEW-YORK TIMES, the New-York *Tribune*, the New-York *News*, and the New-York *Express*.

Resolved, further, That such sale shall be a sale by quit-claim patent of the right, title and interest of the State, and that in case of failure of the title of the State, the purchaser or purchasers shall have no claim upon the State on account of such failure for the purchase money or otherwise, the object of the sale being to sell the claim and title of the State, but at the sole risk of the purchaser as to the validity of the title of the State, and the patent to be issued shall contain a clause in conformity with this resolution.

OBITUARY.

The late Judge Boone, of New-Mexico, whose death at Philadelphia, Jan. 12, has been announced by telegraph, had returned to that city but a few days previous to his demise, after an absence of nearly two years. He had occupied a number of prominent positions, having represented Philadelphia in the State Legislature, the Federal Government in Nicaragua, and was, at the time of his death, acting as Judge of the Supreme Court in New-Mexico. The fatigue and exposure of his return trip was no doubt the immediate cause of his last illness.

THE CASE OF DR. W. R. PALMER—FALSE ACCUSATIONS.—The Memphis (Dem.) *Avalanche*, in noticing the death of Dr. W. R. PALMER, makes the following important revelation:

It will be recollected that PALMER was supposed to be a co-conspirator of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists, and he was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to make his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court, to answer the charge of endeavoring to incite the servile population to revolt. It may not be improper to add that since his examination, inquiries have been instituted *which led to the belief that Palmer was innocent*. The Thatcher letter, produced at his examination, the contents of which created such alarm throughout the country, *is now by many supposed to have been written by an individual well known in this community, at present living in the North, and who was interested deeply in having Palmer out of the way*. These inquiries have not been pushed to the extent that would justify us in giving the supposed author's name, but, at the earliest practicable moment, we promise to do so. If our suspicions should prove correct the developments will exhibit one of the most accomplished and deep-laid schemes of villainy ever perpetrated.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, close to-day (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Quaker City*, close this day at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	Jan. 21	New-York	Havre
New-York	Jan. 21	New-York	Bremen
Europa	Jan. 25	Boston	Liverpool
John Bell	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Glasgow
Ocean Queen	Feb. 18	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Dec. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York
John Bell	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Europa	Dec. 31	Liverpool	Boston
Jura	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 10	Havre	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Arago	Jan. 31	Havre	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Quaker City	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Atlantic	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Ilva, for St. Thomas—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. King, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Finlay and children, Miss Totten, M. V. B. Wilcoxson, T. A. Gray, G. W. Holt, J. G. Blume, John Clark, Hermann Schmidt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 55 | Moon sets.... 11 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1 05 | Gov. Island. 1 54 | Hell Gate.... 3 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Toulon, Upshur, New-Orleans, V. N. Stanton; Escoot, Hussey, Liverpool, Dogden.

Bark Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs B. Delano, Baker, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; Yankee Blade, Darling, Charleston, ——; Caura, Pescud, Gibraltar, Gomes, Wallou & Co.

Schrs. Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating; Eldad, Dayton, Washington, Post & Small; Am. Chief, Pressey, Fredericksburgh, W. E. Allen; J. W. Congdon, Miller, San Juan; S. Hart, Delano, New-Bedford, Post & Small; A. P. Howe, Applegate, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Queen of the South, Weeks, Trieste, W. T. Schmidt; Dazzle, Atwood, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Ida Mailler, Mullins, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; S. B. Strong, Boyd, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co; J. Williams, Johnson, Havana, Jas. Eneas; Mist, Dissosway, Norfolk; Cherub, Baker, Portland, G. S. Hatch & Co.; Georgiana, Bradford, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Helicon, Cole, Liverpool Nov. 16, Holyhead Nov. 23, with coal to Calvin Adams. 9th inst., James Toners, seaman, of Portland, fell overboard and was drowned.

Bremen bark Chasnelda, Meyer, Havre 41 ds., with mdse. and 42 passengers to Boyd & Heineken.

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall Dec. 24, with hides, &c., to J. F. Jay. Dec. 36, lat. 15, lon. 81 40, spoke steamship Daniel Webster, from Havana for Aspinwall. The E. D. experienced heavy N. E. gales in the Gulf; since light airs.

Brig Sehamrock, (Norg.,) Major, Malaga 54 ds., with fruit to Geo. Kreisler.

Schr. Rhode Island, Neal, Savanna la Mar Dec. 17, with logwood and pimento to B. Blossom & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Mary Haley, Haley, Georgetown, S. C., with yellow pine for Boston.

Schr. Abigail Jennings, Lake, Plymouth, N. C., 10 ds., with shingles to Benton. Bro.

Schr. W. R. Newcombs, Bacon, Fredericksburgh 4 ds., with grain to C. M. Fry.

BELOW—Brig J. B. Cook, from Cuba.

WIND—During the day from N. W. to E. S. E.

Sailed.

Ships Gauntlett and Amazon for London. Bark Nord Amerika, (Brem.,) for Charleston. Brigs Europa, (Br.,) for Bristol; Jacob Dock, for Mobile; H. C. Brooks, for Rio Grande. Barks Northwood, for Cadiz; Meteor, for Melbourne. Ship Carolus Magnus, for Mobile. Brigs Isabel Beumann, Port-au-Prince; Panola, Sagua la Grande. Schr. Wm. L. Richards, Portland, Oregon.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 13, sunset.—Ship Isaac Bell, for Havre, sailed from the S. W. Spit and crossed the Bar at 9:20 A. M.; Hamb. ship Donau, for Hamburg, at 12:55; ship Carolus Magnus, for Mobile, at 3:30 P. M.; ship Amazon, one bark and one brig have anchored at S. W. Spit, bound out. Wind light S. E.; weather cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 13, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light S. E.; weather cloudy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 13, sunset—Brig E. Drummond, from Aspinwall; brig H. C. Brooks, and another brig (in tow) coming up the Bay. Ship Burmah, for Rotterdam, passed down the Narrows (in tow) at 11:25 A. M.; bark Northwood, for Cadiz, at 2:45 P. M. Wind light S. E., cloudy.

BOSTON, Jan. 13—Arr. bark Bounding Billow, Small, from Smyrna; steamer Joseph Whitney, Loveland, from Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Jan. 13—Arr. brig Romeo, from Turk's Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Arr. brig Canina, Boston. Below Br. bark Margaretta, fm. Pernambuco. The brig Evelyn, fm. Cardenas, was cut by ice and sunk yesterday off Cohansey. The crew were landed safely.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—The steamer City of Norfolk was floated off by the steamer Georgia last night, after taking off deck-load, and has proceeded to Savannah.

The Br. bark Rover, Kemp, hence for Nassau, and previously reported sunk by collision in the Bay with ship Flora McDonald, has been raised and brought to this city. The ship Scotland, Burt, from Callao for this port, in endeavoring to get into a place of safety in the inner Roads at Annapolis, was cut by the ice, and had to jettison about 30 tons of cargo. She is now in safety.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—The Br. schr. Helena, Roberts, from Charlottetown for New-York, has put in here for repairs.—(By telegraph.)